

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXI.—No. 534.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—Annual

Subscription, 11. 1s.—The Drawings and Publications of this Society are open daily to the free inspection of all persons interested in Early Italian Art.
The Publications for 1859, now being distributed to Members who have paid their subscriptions for that year, include a chromo-lithograph and outline head from Giovanni Sanzio, with Descriptive Notice by Mr. Layard; a chromo-lithograph and outline head from L. da Vinci; and two wood engravings from Giotto.
JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec
24, Old Bond-street, Aug. 1860.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of MINES,

Jermyn-street, London.
Director.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, D.C.L. &c.
The Prospectus for the Session, commencing on the 1st of October next, will be sent on application to the Registrar. The courses of instruction embrace Chemistry, by Dr. Hofmann; Physics, by Prof. Tyndall; Natural History, by Prof. Huxley; Mineralogy and Mining, by Mr. Warington Smyth; Metallurgy, by Dr. Percy; and Applied Mechanics, by Professor Willis.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

POSTPONEMENT.—The Committee

charged with the proposals for Prize Essays on Religious Revivals hereby inform all whom it may concern, that in compliance with urgent request they POSTPONE the RECEPTION OF ESSAYS from the 15th October 1860 to the 1st January 1861.

(Signed) PHILIP HARDCASTLE, Chairman.
FRANCIS LYCETT, Treasurers.
WILLIAM M'ARTHUR, Treasurers.
JAMES P. DUNN, Secretary.
53, Chesham-hill-road, Manchester, Sept. 20.

TESTIMONIAL to WM. MARSDEN.

Esq., M.D., Surgeon.—At the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors of the Cancer Hospital, London, held in the Board Room, on Friday, 22nd June, 1860.
It was resolved, That the cordial thanks of this meeting are pre-eminently and are hereby tendered to William Marsden, Esq., M.D., Principal Surgeon of this Charity, for his zealous and unremitting exertions on behalf of the afflicted patients brought under his charge. That this anniversary specially recognises, under the Divine blessing, Dr. Marsden's singularly successful treatment of the distressing disease of cancer; his liberal devotion of so much valuable time and attention in intercepting, arresting, and more or less relieving the large number of cases annually admitted into the Hospital, or treated as out-patients; his careful tabulation of the origin, symptoms, and pathological development of the cases open at any time to the inspection of medical practitioners; the experience derived from which materially influences the treatment of wealthier patients suffering from the same painful malady. That the above resolution be engraved, and presented in a suitable frame to Dr. Marsden; and that it be inserted in the leading journals of the day.
Signed, by order of the Meeting,
OLIVER FARRER, Chairman.

CAPTAIN COOK'S MONUMENTAL

TESTIMONIAL.—Among the many claims of distinguished men for a national recognition of their services, there are few which surpass those of the great circumnavigator, Captain James Cook. A few of his relatives have taken the initiative in an attempt to raise a public monument to his memory, with the fullest assurance that nothing more is required than the organisation of a legitimate channel through which the contributions of those who are ever ready to pay tribute to genius and moral worth may flow. A committee is in course of formation, and a list of contributions will shortly be published.
In the mean time subscriptions will be received and specially acknowledged by ISAAC BRESSEY SMITH, Esq., Hon. Sec., 5, Grove-road, Finsbury, London, E.; and 25, Great St. Helen's Chambers, City, E.C.

The following sums have been placed at the disposal of the Hon. Sec. towards defraying preliminary expenses:
Mrs. Ann Smith, widow of Captain John Smith (b), £5 5 0
R.N. (relative), do (relative), 2 5 0
Charles Cook Smith, Esq. (relative), 2 5 0
James Summers, Esq., 2 2 0
A Friend, 1 1 0
Z. A., 0 10 0
Bankers, the Union Bank of London, Temple-bar, who have kindly consented to receive subscriptions.

MEMORIAL to the LATE AUGUSTUS

N. WELBY PUGIN.
It has been resolved to honour the memory of the late A. N. W. PUGIN, for his great services to Mediæval Art, by creating a "PUGIN TRAVELLING FUND," to enable architectural Students to examine and illustrate the Mediæval Remains of this Country. The Royal Institute of British Architects will be asked to become Trustees of the Fund; and to each award of the interest thereof it is proposed to add a MEDAL. A Committee of upwards of Seventy Noblemen and Gentlemen has been formed.

Chairman.—A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq.
Treasurers.—George Gilbert Scott, Esq., A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries.
Joseph Clarke, Esq., 13, Stratford-place, London, W.
Talbot Hury, Esq., 48, Welbeck-street, London, W.

Assistant Secretary.—M. J. Lomax, Esq.
Honorary Local Secretaries are being appointed throughout the kingdom.

Bankers.—Messrs. Biddulph, Cocks and Co., 43, Charing-cross, S.W. (who will receive donations to the Account of "The Pugin Memorial Fund.")

Donations will also be received by the Members of the Committee and Officers, and by the Curator, Architectural Museum, South Kensington, W.; Messrs. Masters and Co., 33, Aldersgate-street, E.C.; and 75, New Bond-street, W.; Messrs. Burns and Lambert, 17, Portman-street, Portman-square, W.; Messrs. Bell and Daldy, 186, Fleet-street, E.C.; Messrs. Hogarth, 5, Haymarket, S.W.; Messrs. Colnaghi, Scott, and Co., 14, Pall-mall East, S.W.; Mr. C. Dolman, 61, New Bond-street, W.; Messrs. Hardman and Co., 13, King William-street, Charing-cross, W.C.; 166, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, W.C.; 48, Grafton-street, Dublin; Mr. Henry G. Bohn, 4, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C.; and Mr. John Weale, 59, High Holborn, W.C.

The Donations already received amount to upwards of 500l.

* * * The Committee earnestly solicit the co-operation of Subscribers and other Friends in bearing this public and permanent testimony to the inestimable services to Gothic Art of the late Mr. Pugin. Not only is this Memorial an honour due to a great name, but a duty the public owe themselves it is right to mark their sense of the services of one who has done more than any man in the present age to revive the glories of the Ancient Architecture of this country.

Every information may be had of the Honorary Secretaries.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.—Notice is

hereby given, that on and after Monday, 24th inst., the business of the Madras Military Fund will be carried on at No. 55, Parliament-street.

GRINDLAY and CO., Agents, Madras Military Fund.

THE BOOK SOCIETY for PROMOTING

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE POOR.
(Established 1750.) 19, Paternoster-row, E.C., 24th Sept. 1860.

At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, held at the Depository, No. 19, Paternoster-row, on Thursday Evening, September 20th, 1860, convened pursuant to rules 6, 9, and 10, JOSEPH PAYNE, Esq., in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this Special General Meeting of the Subscribers, convened pursuant to rules 6, 7, and 10, is of opinion that, in consequence of the increased operations of the Society, a larger working capital is required in order to carry on the business satisfactorily and to the greatest advantage. This Special General Meeting does therefore hereby direct, authorise, and empower the Trustees, Thomas Challis, Esq., John Remington Mills, Esq., and Samuel Wilson, Esq., survivors in a joint account with William Carlisle, Esq., deceased, in whose names the funded property of the Society, consisting of 2965l. 18s. 7d., in the 3 per Cent. Consols, is invested, to sell out so much and such part of the said funded property as will realise the sum of 1500l. sterling, and do all other necessary acts to effect such purpose, and that the said 1500l., when realised, shall be placed to the account of the Treasurer of the Society, at the Drawing-office of the Bank of England, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Committee, to increase the Society's working capital."

Notice is hereby therefore given that, pursuant to rules 7 and 10, a Special General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Depository, No. 19, Paternoster-row, on Wednesday Evening, October 10th, 1860, at six o'clock, to confirm the above.

By order of the Committee,
I. VALE MUMMERY, Sec.

THE PRESS.

SUB-EDITOR WANTED, for a first-class

periodical. He must be a good critical scholar, and thoroughly conversant with the literary topics of the day. As residence on the premises will be required, no married man need apply.—Address, stating age, experience, &c., "OMEGA," Kelly's newspaper-office, Gray's-inn, W.C.

TO AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, &c.—All

kinds of MANUSCRIPTS, in English, French, or German, COPIED in a fair hand, for the Press, or private use.—Address, A. Canterbury-road, Thornton Heath, S.

THE PRESS.—A GENTLEMAN, of ex-

tensive experience at the newspaper press, and who has for several years been sub-editor and general literary manager of a first-class daily paper in Ireland, will be shortly DISENGAGED. Testimonials of the highest character as to literary competency and personal character. Apply by letter to "Press," care of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Sackville-street, Dublin.

TO THE PRESS.—The advertiser, who

has been for many years connected with the press in India, as READER, Reporter, and Sub-editor, wishes for EMPLOYMENT in any of these capacities on an Indian or a colonial or military newspaper published in London, where his former experience would be found useful. He could also assist in the compilation of annuals or army lists connected with any of the Indian Presidencies. Address "H. D.," 11, Palace-road, Lambeth.

THE ARTS.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL of ART,

formerly at 37, Gower-street, is REMOVED to 45, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, W.C., where prospectuses may be obtained. The Autumn Session will commence as usual on the 1st October next.

THE CENTRAL TRAINING SCHOOL

of ART at South Kensington, for Male and Female Students, and the METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS of ART, at 43, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, for Female Classes only (removed from 37, Gower-street), and at Spitalfields, Crispin-street; Finsbury, William-street, Wilton-square; St. Thomas, Charter House, Goswell-street; Rotherhithe, Grammar School, Deptford-road; St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Castle-street; Long-acre; Lambeth, St. Mary's, Prince's-road; Hampstead, Dispensary-building; and Christ Church, St. George's-in-the-East, Cannon-street, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 1st October.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.

SOCIETY OF DUSSELDORF ARTISTS'

"MALKASTEN." 1860. LOTTERY OF PAINTINGS, and other Works of Art. Authorised by H.R.H. the Prince Regent of Prussia, and under the control of the Prussian Government.

This Lottery is undertaken by the Society of Dusseldorf Artists, to enable them to purchase the Jacoby Estate at Pempelfort, celebrated as one of the favourite retreats of Goethe, Herder, Stolberg, George Forster, W. von Humboldt, &c.

The estate being likely to fall into the hands of speculators and manufacturers, it is the wish of the Dusseldorf artists to preserve from desecration a spot so endeared to them and to the public. Price of tickets, 6s. each; can be had of Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS, Sole Agent for the Lottery in Great Britain and Ireland, at his Establishment for Engraving, Christian Fine Arts, 7, Orchard-street, Portman-square, London, W.

A prospectus of the lottery can be had on application, or by post on receipt of a penny stamp.

LADIES' CLASSES for MODEL

DRAWING, PERSPECTIVE, &c.—Mr. R. R. GREEN, Author of the "Rustic Drawing Model," &c. Heads after the Antique, "Illustrations of Perspective," &c. begs to announce that his CLASSES for the above REASSEMBLE on the 25th inst.—For terms and particulars apply at 41, Fitzroy-square; or to Messrs. ROWNEY, Rathbone-place.

PORTRAIT of HENRY HARRAP, Esq.,

of Brighton.—Just published, a first-class, authentic PORTRAIT of HENRY HARRAP, Esq., of Brighton. Proofs, 10s. 6d.; prints, 7s. 6d.

"An admirable likeness of this worthily renowned gentleman: a portrait which doubtless his numerous friends and patients will gladly avail themselves of."—*Vide Brighton Herald.* W. H. MASON, Brighton.

Mlle. ROSA BONHEUR'S PICTURES

of Scenes in Scotland, Spain, and France, are now ON VIEW at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street, from ten till five. Admission 1s.

SISTERS of MERCY, by HENRIETTA

BROWNE, with a collection of chief d'œuvres in oil and water colour, is now ON VIEW at Mr. GILLMAN'S Gallery (late the Bazaar), St. Andrew's, Norwich. Admission 1s. Catalogues 6d.

VENICE, during the Carnival, is now

OPEN, at BURFORD'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square, showing an elaborate view of St. Mark, and the beautiful buildings abounding in the Queen of Cities. Rome and Switzerland are also open daily, from 10 till dusk. Admission 1s. to each view. Schools and children half price.

SICILY, Naples, Syria, &c.—Great Globe,

Leicester-square.—NEW DIORAMAS of the CAMPAIGNS IN ITALY—The War in China—The Tour of the Rhine—A Tour through British India, Japan, &c. Special lectures on Syria, Ancient and Modern—Sicily and Naples—Popular Physical Geography, &c. Model of the Earth. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission to the whole building, 1s.

THE late Right Hon. JAMES WILSON,

Indian Financier.—The ENGRAVING, after Sir Watson Gordon's fine Picture of this eminent man, is now READY, and may be had of the publishers, Messrs. H.Y. GRAVES and Co., 6, Pall-mall. Proofs, 1l. 1s.; artist's proofs, 2l. 2s.

CLARKINGTON'S celebrated ALBUM

PORTRAITS, or CARTES de VISITE, 12 for One Guinea, extra copies 12s. per dozen, taken daily.—SPONSALIA, 246, Regent-street. Every style of photographic portraiture carefully executed.

CORREGGIO'S ECCE HOMO, the long-

sought Replica of the National Gallery Picture, which the most eminent judges pronounce the finest painting in this country, is now ON VIEW, from 10 till 9 (admission 6d.), at GARDNER'S, 119, Oxford-street.

A REAL HOGARTH for SALE, 10 by 15

inches, at the Hotel de la Cave de Bavière, Liège, Belgium.

PICTURES.—Gentlemen are invited to

VIEW some fine ones by Barnes, Wainwright, &c., at Mr. MAISTON'S, 142, High Holborn (private entrance), from 11 to 5.

ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS

GALLERY, 24, Cornhill. Entrance in Change-alley.—Mr. MORRY has constantly on SALE high class GUARANTEE PICTURES and DRAWINGS by Living Artists. A visit is respectfully requested.

Fine specimens of the following and other Masters:—
Turner, R.A. Cooke, A.R.A. Herring, Sen. Duffield
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Ward, R.A. O'Neill, A.R.A. Hemmley Topham
Roberts, R.A. J. Linnell, Sen. Muller Cromie
Etty, R.A. G. Launce Percy Lewis
Creswick, R.A. Fied Provis Holmes
Elmore, R.A. Bright Nicmann Hayler
Mulleady, R.A. Le Jeune W. Hunt
MacLise, R.A. Baxter Duncan E. Hughes
Cooper, A.R.A. Nasmyth Cattermole Rowbotham
Frost, R.A. A. Johnston Taylor Muttie.
Poole, R.A. Smallfield
The Manufactory of Frames, &c., is carried on as usual, at 63, Bishopsgate-street Within.

THE late Right Hon. JAMES WILSON,

Indian Financier.—The ENGRAVING, after Sir Watson Gordon's fine Picture of this eminent man, is now READY, and may be had of the Publishers, Messrs. H.Y. GRAVES and Co., 6, Pall-mall. Proofs, 1l. 1s.; artist's proofs, 2l. 2s.

TO ARTISTS and OTHERS.—Berners-

street, W.—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, comprising a drawing-room, with artist's window, and two rooms on the second floor, to be LET in a house where there are neither lodgers nor children.
Apply to Mr. HULLAR, 67, Berners-street, W.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.—LINDORFF'S

Ingenious and Wonderful Invention for Taking Portraits and Landscapes by Day or Night, without Apparatus. The secret, with instructions and specimens, forwarded for 2s. 1d.—W. LINDORFF, Drawing Academy, 11, Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

A YOUNG SURGEON, aged 26, a scholar,

a gold medalist, and prizeman of his college, having served nearly all the practical offices of a London hospital, and acted as assistant to a distinguished Physician-accoucheur, is desirous of COMMENCING PRACTICE in a locality presenting scope for energy. He will feel under great personal obligation to any one inclining (in confidence) the same.

Address Box A. 28, Post-office, Leeds.

The advertiser would accept the post of attendant to an invalid, travelling or otherwise.

J. H. DALLMEYER, OPTICIAN,

Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS.

Respectfully begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED the whole of the Machinery, &c., for the production of the

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE

(bequeathed to him by the late A. R.) to No. 18, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C., where he continues to produce Instruments of the same high character as those supplied during A. R.'s lifetime, all of which, for years past, have been exclusively made by him, and in which department alone Theory has been successfully united to Practice.

J. H. D. being also in full possession of his late father-in-law's entire practical experience in regard to the construction of MICROSCOPES and MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES (inheriting also one half of the implements, &c. used for the production of the latter), has succeeded still further to improve the Object-glasses, the result of protracted analytical dioptric calculations; and other investigations have led to an improved PHOTOGRAPHIC LENS, free from distortion, and universal in its application.

* * * See J. H. D.'s paper read at the meeting of the London Photographic Society (Photographic Journal, June 6). Catalogues on application to No. 19, Bloomsbury-street, London, W.C.

THE Educational Registry.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

THE following Scholastic Establishments are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

CAIRNEYHILL, Scotland, for Young Ladies. Terms 40*l.* (inclusive) per annum. Box A 347.

CAISTOR, Lincolnshire, for Young Ladies. Terms 18 and 20 guineas per annum. French, music, and drawing extra. Box A 348.

CAMBERWELL, Surrey, for Young Gentlemen under nine years of age. Terms 18 guineas per annum. French and music extra. Box A 349.

CAMDEN TOWN, Middlesex, for Young Ladies. Terms 36 and 45 guineas per annum. German, Italian, singing, &c. extra. Box A 350.

CAMDEN TOWN, for Ladies. Terms, for tuition 9 guineas per annum, for board 33 guineas per annum. Italian, German, dancing, painting, singing, &c. extra. Box A 351.

CANDOVER, Hants, for Youths. Terms 25*l.* to 45*l.* per annum. Music, dancing, and drill extra. There are three scholarships attached to this school. Box A 352.

CARLISLE, Cumberland, for Youths. Terms from 45 to 55 guineas per annum. German, music, &c. extra. Box A 353.

CARLISLE, Cumberland, for Young Ladies. Terms 26 and 30 guineas per annum. French, music, singing, drawing, &c. extra. Box A 354.

CARLTON-IN-LINDRICK, Notts, for Young Ladies. Terms 25 guineas per annum. Music, singing, French, drawing, German, and dancing, extra. Box A 355.

CARSHALTON, Surrey, for Youths. Terms 60 and 70 guineas per annum. Music, dancing, drawing, singing, &c. extra. There are two university exhibitions attached to this school, and two scholarships. Box A 356.

CARTMEL, Lancashire, for Youths. Terms from 30 to 40 guineas per annum. French, German, and drawing extra. Box A 357.

CATTERICK, York, for Youths. Terms from 27 to 35 guineas per annum. French, German, music, drawing, painting, &c. extra. Box A 358.

CHELSEA, Middlesex. "St. Mark's Training College for Schoolmasters." Terms: for tuition, Upper school, 7*5s.* and 10*5s.* 6*d.* per quarter; for board, lodging, washing, and mending, 25*l.* Lower school, 2*d.* per week or 2*s.* per quarter. Box A 359.

CHELTENHAM, Gloucestershire, for Youths. Terms 60*l.* 3*s.* and 64*l.* 3*s.* per annum. There are three scholarships attached to this school. Box A 360.

CHELTENHAM, Gloucestershire, for Youths. Terms from 25 to 35 guineas per annum. Modern languages and drawing extra. Box A 361.

CHELTENHAM, Gloucestershire, for Young Ladies. Terms 25 and 30 guineas per annum. Accomplishments extra. Box A 362.

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CHESTER, for Youths. Terms 40 to 50 guineas. French, German, and drawing extra. Box A 364.

CHESTER, for Youths. Terms 40*l.* and 50*l.* per annum. Box A 365.

CHESTERFIELD, Derby, for Youths. Terms 25 to 60 guineas per annum. French and drawing extra. Box A 366.

CHISWICK, Middlesex, Preparatory School. Terms for board and tuition 16 and 18 guineas per annum. Music and French extra. Box A 367.

CHISWICK, Middlesex, Preparatory School. Terms 16 and 18 guineas per annum. Music and French extra. Box A 368.

CLAPHAM, Surrey, for Young Ladies. Terms 60 and 80 guineas (inclusive). Box A 369.

CLAPHAM-ROAD, Surrey. "The Useful Training College" for Young Ladies. Established for the purpose of giving to the daughters of those of limited incomes, and in the middle class of life, a thorough practical education on moderate and inclusive terms. For board, education, and laundress, 24 guineas. Box A 370.

CLAPTON (Upper), Preparatory School for Young Gentlemen. Terms 32 guineas per annum. French, music, dancing, and drawing extra. Box A 371.

CLAPTON (Upper), Middlesex, for Young Ladies. Terms 30 to 40 guineas per annum. Box A 372.

CLAUGHTON, Cheshire, for Youths. Terms 30 to 40 guineas per annum. Box A 373.

CLAUGHTON, Cheshire, for Young Ladies. Terms 40 guineas per annum. Italian, German, Latin, drawing, singing, &c. extra. Box A 374.

CLIFTON, Gloucestershire, for Young Ladies. Terms 25 guineas per annum. Music, singing, French, drawing, &c. extra. Box A 375.

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CONIGREE, Wilts, for Young Ladies. Terms 30 guineas per annum. French, German, drawing, music, &c. extra. Box A 378.

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COTTERSTOCK, Northampton, for Youths. Terms 40 to 50 guineas per annum. Box A 380.

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COWLEY, Oxford, for Youths. Terms 24 guineas and 27*l.* per annum. Box A 382.

CREDITON, Devon, for Youths. Terms from 35*l.* to 45*l.* per annum. Modern languages, drawing, and music extra. There are university and other scholarships and exhibitions attached to this school. Box A 383.

CROMHALL, Gloucestershire, for Youths. Terms from 25*l.* to 30*l.* French and music extra. Box A 384.

CROYDON, Surrey, for Youths. Terms 60 to 100 guineas per annum. Drawing, music, singing, dancing, and riding extra. Box A 385.

CUPAR, Scotland, for Young Ladies. Terms 30 and 35 guineas per session. Box A 386.

DEAL, Kent, for Young Ladies. Terms 20*l.* and 25*l.* per annum. Music, drawing, oil painting, and French extra. Box A 387.

DEVONPORT, Devon, for Youths. Terms 40 to 50 guineas per annum. French, German, and drawing extra. Box A 388.

DEWSBURY, York, for Youths. Terms 6*l.* 10*s.* and 7*l.* 10*s.* per quarter. Latin, Greek, French, drawing, &c. extra. Box A 389.

DOVER, Kent, for Youths. Terms 10 and 12 guineas per quarter. French, German, drawing, painting, music, &c. extra. Box A 390.

DOVER, Kent, for Young Ladies. Terms 40 and 50 guineas. Italian, Latin, harp, singing, &c. extra. Box A 391.

DRIFFIELD, Yorkshire, for Young Ladies. Terms 25 guineas per annum. Music and dancing extra. Box A 392.

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DURSLEY, Gloucestershire, for Youths. Terms 22 and 24 guineas per annum. Music, dancing, and drawing extra. Box A 394.

EDINBURGH. "The Scottish Institute for Civil, Commercial, and Military Education." Terms: elementary course, including Latin, English, writing, and arithmetic, 2*l.* 8*s.* per quarter; the fees for the different classes vary from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. The superintendent and some of the masters receive a limited number of boarders. Box A 395.

EDINBURGH. "The High School." Fees: the rector's course 17*5s.* per quarter; course of the classical and English masters, 17*1s.* per quarter; optional classes, or French, German, drawing, &c., fees vary from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per quarter. The rector and most of the masters receive a limited number of boarders. Box A 396.

EDINBURGH, for Youths. Terms 35 to 45 guineas per annum. Music, German, drawing, dancing, &c. extra. Box A 397.

EDINBURGH, for Young Ladies. Terms: for tuition, classes from 1 guinea to 4 guineas each per quarter; for board, 40 and 50 guineas per session. Box A 398.

EVESHAM, Worcestershire, for Youths. Terms 25 to 35 guineas per annum. Box A 399.

FAIRFORD, Gloucestershire, for Youths. Terms from 16 to 18 guineas per annum. Music, dancing, &c. extra. Box A 400.

FALMOUTH, Cornwall, for Young Ladies. Terms 35 and 40 guineas per annum. Music, singing, Italian, German, drawing, dancing, &c. extra. Box A 401.

FARNHAM, Surrey, for Youths. Terms 28 guineas per annum. French and drawing extra. There are three exhibitions attached to this school. Box A 402.

FYFIELD, Essex, Preparatory School for Youths. Terms 16 to 18 guineas per annum. French, music, and dancing extra. Box A 403.

GLASGOW, for Young Gentlemen. Terms 35*l.* and 45*l.* per session of ten months. Box A 404.

GLASGOW, for Young Ladies. Terms 40 and 45 guineas per annum. French, German, Italian, drawing, painting, &c. extra. Box A 405.

GLASGOW, for Young Ladies. Terms 36 and 40 guineas per session. The modern languages, pianoforte, singing, drawing, dancing, &c. extra. Box A 406.

GLASGOW, for Young Ladies. Terms 35 and 45 guineas per session of 10 months. Modern languages, drawing, painting, dancing, &c. extra. Box A 407.

GONERBY (Great), Lincolnshire, for Young Ladies. Terms 28 guineas per annum (inclusive). Box A 408.

GRANTHAM, Lincolnshire, for Young Ladies. Terms, for board 16*l.* per annum, tuition 4*l.* 5*s.* a quarter. Box A 409.

GWENNAP, Cornwall, for Youths. Terms 30 guineas per annum. Box A 410.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER, competent to prepare a few students for Woolwich, and the other military and civil examinations; a clergyman preferred. Stipend board, lodging, and from 80*l.* to 100*l.* per annum. Address, stating full particulars as to age, experience, university position, &c. Box 284, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL MASTER, in a first-class school in Brighton. Required a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, who would be willing to take his share in the routine of school duties. Experience in the management of boys absolutely necessary. Salary with board and lodging 100*l.* Address, with copies of testimonials, Box 298, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL TUTOR, in a school near Bristol, for about six hours per day. To teach high classics and mathematics principally. Salary 40*l.* Address Box 268, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

MATHEMATICAL MASTER, competent to prepare students for the military and civil examinations. Must be in holy orders, and a High Churchman, and willing to assist in the chapel service. Address, with full particulars, Box 270, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

MASTER of a Subscription School in Scotland. He must be qualified to teach the usual branches of useful learning, including, at least, the elements of Latin with thorough efficiency and in the most modern style. A certificated teacher will be preferred. Between 90*l.* and 100*l.* may be confidently expected to be realised from fees, and in lieu of a house, for which the plans are already drawn, 10*l.* are guaranteed. Address Box 272, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ENGLISH MASTER in a Shropshire School; the number of pupils is about forty, ten of whom are boarders; the care of the boarders out of school will generally fall to the duty of the assistant master. A knowledge of drawing and French would be considered as valuable additions. Salary according to capabilities and acquisitions. Address Box 274, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ENGLISH MASTER. Required, in a private school in Germany, a gentleman of classical (college) education. Address Box 276, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

MASTER for a public school of fifty pupils near London. Address Box 278, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

TUTOR. Wanted immediately, for three months, a person to take the charge of two young gentlemen. Will be required to devote the whole of his time to them; they are to be pushed forward in English grammar, history, correspondence, composition, writing, and accounts. They have been at a classical school, and are rather backward in the things necessary for entering a commercial life, which they are to do at Christmas next. Address Box 280, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

TUTOR. Required a clergyman of the Church of England to board and educate a boy 15 years of age. Being clever and easily excited, he would require to be managed very judiciously, to be treated kindly but firmly. A clergyman not exceeding 40 years of age, in a quiet country parish, with light parochial duties, and free of all other engagements, would be preferred. None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory testimonials as to experience and scholarship. Terms liberal. Address Box 282, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

TUTORSHIP, in a gentleman's school near London. Required a well-educated, gentlemanly youth about 18, to teach Greek, Latin, English, arithmetic, history, geography, &c., to boys in the lowest class; and also to assist in the management of the games—foot-ball, cricket, &c. Salary 60*l.* Address Box 284, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

TUTORSHIP. Required after Christmas, as tutor in a clergyman's family, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, to undertake the care of two boys, aged 9 and 7. A young person is desired, and a title might be offered; but the advertiser would prefer one already in holy orders. Terms 50*l.*, with board in, and lodging out of, the rectory. Address Box 286, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

FIRST UNDER MASTER of a Lincolnshire free school. Must be competent to teach Latin, German, and English, ancient and modern history, geography, writing, and arithmetic. Salary 100*l.* No residence. Address Box 288, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ASSISTANT MASTER (non-resident) in a private day-school in the western suburbs of London. Salary 50*l.* Address, stating age, experience, and qualifications, Box 290, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.* Applications not answered in a week declined.

ASSISTANT MASTER for the junior classes of a classical school in Cornwall, on the coast, required immediately. Address Box 292, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ASSISTANT MASTER (resident) in a Shropshire school, to undertake junior classics and assist head master; the number of boarders is 10, of day pupils about 30. Remuneration according to ability. Address Box 294, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ASSISTANT in a school near London. A gentlemanly English teacher pursuing some private studies may meet with a comfortable home and ample leisure for his object in a select private establishment, in return for general light services. Address Box 296, *Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.*

ASSISTANT CLASSICAL MASTER, who can also teach French. Locality Wiltshire. Address Box 298, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a Yorkshire Grammar School, to teach the junior pupils. Must be a good penman, and steady. Salary 60*l.* He would have to give 3*0* for board, lodging, and washing in the master's house. There are no boarders received; so, if he were inclined to study, a favourable opportunity presents itself for so doing. The number of pupils is twenty. Address Box 300, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ENGLISH MASTER in a boarding and day school near London. Remuneration, board, lodging, washing, and 10*l.* per annum. Address Box 302, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a boarding and day school in Jersey. Address Box 304, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PROFESSOR OF DRAWING. Required, in a superior ladies' school near London, one who has a daughter to be educated. If preferred, private lessons in French, Latin, arithmetic, or general education, would be given by a master in exchange. Two lessons a week required. Address Box 306, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ARITHMETICAL, WRITING, and GENERAL ASSISTANT in a school, in the N.W. district of London. Qualifications required, arithmetic and mathematics, junior classics, writing, and book-keeping. Salary 30*l.* with board and residence, or 50*l.* non-resident. If resident, to take charge of six or seven boarding pupils; if non-resident, alternate surveillance of pupils until 8 p.m. Address Box 308, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

WRITING and COMMERCIAL MASTER required immediately in an Oxfordshire school; a sound Churchman, with a knowledge of mathematics. One who can play the harmonium preferred. Address Box 310, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER and MISTRESS for a village school of about 140 children, not under Government inspection. Would be required to play the organ at the church and to conduct a choir consisting of the children of the school. Remuneration 60*l.* per annum, with a house and some perquisites. Address, enclosing testimonials, Box 312, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH TEACHER, required immediately, in a select establishment near London; a Protestant lady (a Parisian would be preferred); one who had completed her education in Paris would not be objected to, but she must understand French grammatically and speak it fluently. The superintendence of the practice of singing would also be required. Address Box 314, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH TEACHER; one desirous of learning English perfectly, and willing to accept a moderate salary at first, would suit. Address, enclosing copies of testimonials, Box 316, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MUSIC and FRENCH TEACHER in a ladies' school in Berkshire. Required the services of a lady about 25 years of age. Must have a thorough knowledge of the above subjects. Salary 25*l.* Address Box 318, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TEACHER OF MUSIC to junior pupils in a ladies' school in Berkshire. She will receive instruction in music and French. Premium 10*l.* on the introduction of a pupil. Address Box 320, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PUPIL TEACHERS. Two active and well-educated youths, not under 13 years of age, are required as apprentice pupil teachers in a Manchester school. Address Box 322, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

CURACY with TUITION. The rector of a small country parish between Chesham and Epsom (do, Llandaff) wishes to make an engagement for two years with a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, or with a Theological Associate of King's College; duty light; curate at liberty to take pupils; lodgings (and board if desired) can be obtained in the village or adjoining parish on moderate terms. Stipend 60*l.* and title if required. Address Box 324, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ORGANIST. The advertiser, being disengaged in the evening, wishes to receive lessons on the organ; he would prefer the organist of a church, and within a few minutes' walk of St. Paul's churchyard. Address, stating terms and the number of lessons per quarter, Box 326, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS; a young lady (a clergyman's daughter preferred, and not under 20 years of age) who would be willing to assist the wife of a clergyman for a few months or longer, in the care and education of her children, some of whom are boys. The lady must be of a firm disposition, and able to teach music, dancing, good French, and English. No remuneration can be offered beyond that of a quiet comfortable home, and laundry expenses. Address Box 328, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Wanted by a clergyman's wife, a good trustworthy governess, one who is also a good musician, and possesses some knowledge of German. Salary 50*l.* Address Box 330, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS for a few pupils. Must be thoroughly competent to teach English, French, music, and singing. Address Box 332, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS, to finish the education of two young ladies aged 11 and 13, and to undertake to give instruction in English only to two other pupils. Locality Surrey. Address Box 334, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MISTRESS for a National school in Flintshire; must be experienced and certificated. Present value 64*l.* a year, with house and garden; two pupil teachers. Daily prayers. Good references and sound religious principles indispensable. Address Box 336, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS PUPIL. One is required in a Cheshire school, who, in consideration for her services in teaching the younger pupils, would receive instruction in music, French, and drawing, and be admitted for one-third of the full terms. Address Box 338, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS PUPIL. Terms 70 guineas for two years, or 40 guineas for one year. For French and German pupils the terms will be reduced 20 guineas per annum. Address Box 340, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS PUPIL (a thorough English scholar) in a Protestant French school, near London, of limited number. Premium 12*l.* for one year, for which and her services she will receive finishing lessons in French, Italian, German, music, singing, and drawing, and (if desired) be introduced to a situation at the end of her time. Address Box 342, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ARTICLED PUPIL required in a Ladies' school in Lincolnshire. Premium 18 guineas. Address Box 344, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ARTICLED PUPIL, to receive instruction in German, French, and music, and to teach for two hours during the day. Premium required 16*l.* per annum, to be paid half-yearly in advance. Great opportunities for improvement are offered. Locality Berkshire. Address Box 346, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.
Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also enclose a stamp for the reply.

AS VISITING LECTURER on the highest branches of classics, history, and theology; neighbourhood of London preferred. Terms, if by the year, not less than 150*l.*; or as agreed upon by the hour or lecture. The advertiser has had the advantage of a public school and university education with high honours; M.A. degree. Has also had ten years' experience in public and private tuition. Address Box 741, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS EVENING LECTURER in Ladies' Schools, &c. The advertiser is prepared to give a course of lectures on various branches of science, on European descriptive and historical, and on other subjects, illustrated by diagrams and specimens; has had considerable experience in conveying sound information in an easy popular manner to adults as well as to young people. Terms for fortnightly lectures, twenty guineas per annum. Address Box 743, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PROFESSOR OF DRAWING, Painting, &c., in schools and families. Finishing lessons to governesses; possesses great experience as a teacher. Has exhibited at the request of the principal institutions, in France, Italy, and London. Address Box 745, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING PROFESSOR in families and schools. Teaches thoroughly and classically the piano, organ, and harmonium, singing and composition, together with Latin, Greek, and English if required. Locality in or near London. Terms, 5*l.* per lesson of one hour; or quarterly, two lessons weekly, 5 guineas. Advertiser is now professor at two first-class colleges, and has the highest testimonials; age 31. Address Box 747, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER in a school. Teaches classics, mathematics, French, and the usual English subjects. Age 22. Salary, if resident 50*l.*; if non-resident 80*l.* Address Box 749, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH or CLASSICAL MASTER; London preferred; age 23; is an alumnus of Edinburgh University. Has had nine years' experience in tuition. Salary not under 60*l.* Address Box 751, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR, by a graduate of St. Andrew's University, aged 23. Has had one year's experience as assistant master in a boarding school. Salary moderate. The North of England preferred. Address Box 753, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family or first-class school. Advertiser is a native of Germany, 30 years of age, and teaches German and French, also music, modern and classical. Would not object to join a family going to winter abroad, and to make himself generally useful. Address Box 755, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR or School Assistant; the vicinity of London or a seaport preferred; age 34. Teaches junior Greek and Latin, French (acquired in France), junior mathematics, English, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, composition, and elocution; possesses also a little knowledge of German, pencil drawing, and fencing. Salary 40*l.* with board and residence, 80*l.* if non-resident. Address Box 757, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR. Competent to teach classics, English, French, and mathematics. Advertiser is an M.A. of Edinburgh University, and possesses high testimonials; age 22. Terms 60*l.* with board. Has had experience in public and private teaching; was for twelve months classical tutor in an Edinburgh academy. Address Box 759, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR or MASTER, resident or non-resident; locality immaterial. Advertiser is an M.A. and S.C.L., and undertakes classics to any extent, with versification and prose composition (both Greek and Latin); French fluently in conversation. German, Hebrew, English subjects generally, the English language critically, elocution, arithmetic, and drawing to beginners. References and testimonials of the highest grade. Salary required from 80 to 100 guineas. Address Box 761, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, or as Master in a good grammar school. Advertiser is a B.A. of Cambridge, and 25 years of age. Has considerable experience in tuition. Salary 100*l.* if resident, 120*l.* if non-resident. Address Box 763, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS CLASSICAL TUTOR, or Master in a school, commanding musical duty; would prefer a school where there is a choir of which the management might be taken, and the organ and piano taught. Advertiser is a good classic, late Exhibitioner of Aldenham Grammar School, and Magdalen Hall, Oxon; will take his degree of B.A. next term; is a Bachelor of Music (Oxford). Address Box 765, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER, or Tutor in a family, non-resident; the South coast or anywhere on the seaside preferred, if not too far north. Advertiser is a B.A. of Oxford (1857); married. Teaches Greek, Latin, French, junior mathematics, and English. Has educated private pupils, and has been second master in a college school. Good testimonials. Stipend not less than 100*l.* Address Box 767, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER in a first-class school, by a German gentleman. Teaches French, German, and piano; age 29. Salary 50*l.* if resident, 70*l.* if non-resident. Address Box 769, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school, in or near London. Advertiser is a native of Hesse-Cassel, 23 years of age. Teaches, in addition to his own language, French, Italian, and English conversationally, and Spanish and Russian grammatically. His career of technical education having been interrupted by a military service in an artillery regiment, he has since devoted himself to the study of philology. Has some experience in tuition. Salary 50*l.* moderate for the first year. Address Box 771, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of elocution, public reading, rhetoric, or English literature, in or near London; has had large experience and practice; possesses numerous testimonials of the highest grade. Address Box 773, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MATHEMATICAL TEACHER in a school or as Tutor in a family, by a graduate in honours of Trinity College, Dublin, who has had considerable experience in tuition; age 23. Salary 60*l.* with board and residence. Address Box 775, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GERMAN, FRENCH, and MUSIC TEACHER. Advertiser is a native of Germany, and, having a few hours during the afternoon and evening at disposal, would be happy to employ them in giving lessons in the above subjects. Terms moderate. Address Box 777, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, by a lady who can give a good English education. Her accomplishments are good music and French, with the rudiments of Italian. Salary 60*l.*, but would value more than money the being with nice people, gentlefolks, and not a worldly family. Address Box 779, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS; the neighbourhood of London preferred; age 30. Teaches English, use of the globe, botany, French, music, drawing, perspective, flower-painting, and illumination. Has had 14 years' experience in education. The highest references can be given. Salary 70*l.* Address Box 781, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, in or near London; no objection to travel; age 26. Teaches English, French, and music; has been accustomed to tuition for 8 years; good references can be given. Salary 40*l.* or 50*l.* Is willing to undertake the duties of a companion. Address Box 783, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS; locality of no importance; age 21. Is a good English scholar, and teaches also French, piano, German, and singing. Salary not under 80*l.* Address Box 785, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a school or family, in Germany or England. Instructs in English, mathematics, French, and music, also the rudiments of German. Age 23. Has had four years' experience in tuition. Salary not less than 20*l.* Address Box 787, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS; in England or Scotland preferred; age 28. Possesses a thorough knowledge of her own language (French), and is competent to teach all the usual branches of a good education, except music; prefers ladies under the age of 18. Has resided in the families of ladies of rank, to whom reference can be made. Salary 32*l.* and laundry expenses, or 37*l.* without. Address Box 789, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young gentlemen in a preparatory school, or to young ladies in a school or family; age 22. Is competent to impart a plain English education, including writing (plain and ornamental), arithmetic, drawing, and the rudiments of music, French, and Latin. Has had considerable experience in tuition, both in schools and families. Salary about 20*l.* Address Box 791, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children; the South of England preferred; age 18. Teaches English, French, music, and drawing, also the rudiments of Latin. Has some experience in tuition. Reference to the clergy of the parish in which she has resided. Salary not less than 20*l.* Address Box 793, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children in or near London; age 27. Teaches English, music, and the rudiments of French. Has had much experience both in families and schools; is a native of Edinburgh, and a member of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. Salary not under 20*l.* Address Box 795, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; Scotland preferred, but a desirable offer in any other locality would be accepted; age 23. Has received a good education, resided some years in France and Germany, and can refer to her last employers. Music and drawing to pupils under twelve years of age. Salary from 50*l.* to 60*l.* Address Box 797, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to children under twelve years of age; in or near London preferred, but has no objection to any other locality; age 28. Teaches English, French, and music. Has had great experience in tuition. Salary 27. Address Box 799, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to children under ten years of age. Teaches English, French (acquired on the Continent), and the rudiments of music; also plain and fancy needlework. Is thoroughly domesticated, cheerful, and fond of children; no objection to travel; age 25. Salary from 27 to 30. Address Box 801, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; the neighbourhood of Liverpool preferred, but no objection to any locality. Teaches English, music, French, and drawing. Has had three and a half years' experience in good families; age 24. Salary 25. Address Box 803, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to two or three children between the ages of 5 and 10, and where French is not required. Has no objection to travel; or as Companion or Parlour Housekeeper. Age 40. Address Box 805, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; the neighbourhood of London preferred. Teaches English, French, music, and drawing. Has experience in tuition; age 21. Salary from 27 to 30. Address Box 807, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family to two or three children under 12 years of age, and in Kent, Surrey, or London. Is competent to instruct in English, music, and French. Has been governess in a school. Age 18. Salary required 12. and laundry expenses. Address Box 809, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family (a clergyman's preferred); age 29. Is qualified to teach music, French, and drawing, with the usual branches of an English education. Has had ten years' experience in tuition in families and in a school; is a member of the Established Church. Salary 30. Address Box 811, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; children under 12 years of age preferred. Teaches music, drawing, French, English in all its branches, with the elements of German and Italian. Has been in her present situation three years; references to the lady she is now leaving, and others. Age 22. Salary 35. or 40. Would have no objection to travel. Address Box 813, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family where there are two or three children under 12 years of age. Teaches English in its usual branches, French (acquired in Paris), and music. Has had thirteen years' experience in tuition; age 31. Salary 40. and laundry expenses. Address Box 815, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family where there are boys from 10 to 14 years of age, and young ladies who require finishing lessons in music and singing. Is competent to teach Latin as far as Virgil and Horace, arithmetic, algebra, six books of Euclid, first-class pianoforte, singing, and thorough bass. Was at an academy of high standing in the south of Scotland for nine years, and took the first prizes in Latin, algebra, in Euclid, for three consecutive years; was in the Royal Academy of Music last year. Has no objection to travel or to reside on the Continent. Age 29. Salary not under 60. Address Box 817, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family. Is competent to instruct in general literature thoroughly, either in the English or French languages, also in German (grammatically only), music, drawing, &c. Acquired her knowledge of French during a long residence on the Continent, and her music from the instructions of a first-rate master; has had considerable experience in tuition; and will refer to a clergyman in whose family she resided two years and a half. Terms 80. Address Box 819, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family. Teaches French thoroughly, the elements of music, English grammatically, and the usual branches of a good education. Advertiser is a Roman Catholic, a native of France, and has been a Parisian governess, authorised by the Academy; age 33. Salary 40. Any part of Great Britain will suit her; she wishes to live in a family as a member of it; would not object to accompany a family or a lady on her travels, or to undertake the duties of a Companion. Address Box 821, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family, or as junior teacher in a school. Is qualified to teach English, French, and music; is fond of children, and can be highly recommended. Salary 15. Address Box 823, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; locality no object; age 18. Is competent to teach English, music, and French, also fancy and plain needlework. Salary 16. and laundry expenses; travelling expenses to be paid one way. Address Box 825, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family to children under 12 years of age. Teaches English in all its branches, writing, arithmetic, music, drawing, the rudiments of French, all kinds of needlework, and wax flower modelling. Age 23. Great attention would be paid to forming the minds and manners of her pupils, at the same time treating them with great kindness and gentleness; is at present governess in a school, but will be disengaged at Michaelmas. Salary not less than 20. with laundry expenses. Address Box 827, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; no objection to go abroad; age 23. Would undertake to teach English, music, French, drawing, and the rudiments of German. On leaving school more than three years since she entered upon the duties of her present situation, and will retain it until another is procured; has been receiving 30. per annum. Address Box 829, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; children under 12 years of age preferred; age 20. Teaches good English, French thoroughly, and German, also the rudiments of Latin and Greek, music, and singing; has filled a similar situation for nearly two years. Salary not under 20 guineas. Address Box 831, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family; age 23. Teaches music, drawing, and French, with a thorough English education. Has had five years' experience in tuition. Salary 30. not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address Box 832, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family where the children are not more than twelve years of age. Teaches English thoroughly, good music, singing, French, and the rudiments of Italian. Her last engagement was in a school for two years, to the principal of which she will refer for testimonials. Is accustomed to children, being one of a large family, and is an orphan. Age 22. Salary 30. Would not object to travel nor to reside on the Continent, but in England would prefer a southern or midland county. Address Box 833, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to one or two pupils, by an English Catholic lady, daughter of a gentleman. She is well educated, a musician, possesses a pure French accent, and is a good scribe. Has been accustomed to good society. Her disposition is very cheerful, and her references most satisfactory. Would not object to undertake the duties of a companion, or those of housekeeper in a small private establishment. Is experienced in the management of domestic matters. Salary no consideration, as she possesses a small independence. Has no objection to a Protestant household. Address Box 834, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS or Companion. A young lady is seeking for one of the above appointments. She is qualified to instruct in English, French, music, and the rudiments of Italian. Has ten years' experience in tuition; no objection to travelling or abroad; good references can be given; age 28. Salary from 40. to 50. per annum. Address Box 839, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS or Companion. A young lady is seeking for one of the above appointments. She is qualified to instruct in English, French, music, and the rudiments of Italian; no objection to travelling or going abroad. Age 28. Good references can be given. Salary 50. Address Box 841, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family to children under 12 years of age; has been junior teacher in a school. Undertakes to give instruction in English, French, and music. Can be well recommended. Salary 15. Address Box 843, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family, or as companion and amanuensis; has no objection to travel; age 24. Teaches thorough English, music, French, and drawing; also needlework of all kinds; has had great experience in tuition. Salary 40 guineas. Address Box 845, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS; no preference for any particular locality; age 19. Is competent to teach English in all its branches, music, singing, French, and drawing; has been an assistant governess in an Edinburgh institution. Terms 30. per annum, with laundry expenses. Address Box 847, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS for a few hours or occasionally; the vicinity of Hyde Park preferred. Teaches the pianoforte and harp, gives finishing lessons in singing, undertakes also the rudiments of French, and, if required, would instruct in needle work; age 45. Would not object to the duties of a companion and amanuensis, or to assist in household affairs. Is a lady by birth and education. Terms, if daily, 50. less if occasionally. Address Box 849, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING or DAILY GOVERNESS; locality of no consequence. Attainments, English in all its branches, fluent French, music (harp, piano, and singing), drawing, painting, and the use of the globes. Can give the most satisfactory references to families in which she has taught. Terms 30. for the morning, and 40. for the whole day. Address Box 851, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in or near London, or at the sea-side preferred; age 25. Teaches English in all its branches, French, German, and Italian, grammatically and conversationally, music, singing, and the rudiments of Latin and drawing; can finish pupils without the aid of masters, except in drawing; is a good pianist and vocalist; possesses a contralto voice, trained by one of the first masters in Paris; is of good family and connections. Terms from 80. to 100. Is a member of the Church of England. Address Box 853, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in or near London. Is fully competent to give instruction in every useful branch of English, music, French, singing, and drawing, also in the rudiments of German. The most satisfactory references can be given. Age 32. Salary not under 60. Address Box 855, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS; near London preferred, though no objection to Ireland; age 25. Qualifications, English, French (acquired abroad), good music and singing, drawing (in pencil) and crayons, and the rudiments of Latin and German. Has had 10 years' experience in tuition, and is of the Established Church. Salary 45. to 50. Address Box 857, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family; age 26. Teaches English generally, music, French, and Latin. Has had 8 years' experience in tuition; no objection to boys; unexceptionable references. Salary 40 guineas. Address Box 859, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family, or as daily governess in the neighbourhood of Bedford-square; age 26. Teaches English thoroughly, French and German (acquired on the Continent), drawing in different styles, and music. Has considerable experience in tuition. The highest references given. Salary 45. to 50. Address Box 861, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family; no particular choice as to locality; age 20. Teaches English thoroughly, French, and music. Her last engagement was in a General's family, and which she held for four years. Salary 40. Address Box 863, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS where the children are under 12 years of age. Qualifications, music, drawing, French, rudiments of German and Italian, and sound English. Has had 18 years' experience in tuition; age 38. Salary 34. but a comfortable home of more importance. Address Box 865, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT or DAILY GOVERNESS; a short distance from London preferred. Is competent to undertake the general routine of an English education, with French, music (pianoforte, guitar, and singing), drawing in various styles, wax flowers, plain and fancy needlework, &c. Has been accustomed to give private lessons in the above accomplishments. Salary about 40. Address Box 867, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS. Teaches English, French, music, and rudimentary drawing. Studied French under two eminent native professors, and music under a talented musician. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Has some experience in tuition; age 27. Address Box 869, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS SUPERINTENDENT of the domestic arrangements in a school; ladies preferred. Advertiser is 42 years of age, and the daughter of a clergyman; is accustomed to house-keeping, &c., and has had the sole charge of young persons (to whose relatives references can be given) for years. Terms from 30. to 40. If agreeable, terms of partnership might be entered into in course of time. Reference to benefited clergymen. Address Box 871, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of Music and Singing in a school; the neighbourhood of London preferred; age 18. Lessons in French and finishing lessons in music and singing are required in lieu of salary. Address Box 873, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GERMAN TEACHER, in a School or family. Advertiser is a native of Hanover, a Protestant, 34 years of age, and has had much experience in tuition, both in England and in Germany. Terms moderate. Address Box 875, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MUSIC TEACHER to young pupils, or to play dance music in schools or dancing academies. Can play accompaniments and give lessons on the piano, and in part singing. Age 28. Terms moderate. Good references. Address Box 877, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING TEACHER in schools or families. Teaches German, French, Italian, Latin, and Greek; also, if required, can give instruction in Euclid and astronomy. Advertiser is a native of Germany, accustomed to tuition, and has classes at her own house in the neighbourhood of Russell-square; references of the highest character. Terms according to time and requirements. Address Box 879, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER. A young lady is desirous of meeting with an engagement in a school as junior teacher where, in return for her services, she could have the benefit of the masters, and where a German conversation is required. Address Box 881, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PREPARATORY GOVERNESS to little boys; age 30. Teaches English, French, and music. Her last engagement was in a ladies' school, having previously conducted a small boarding school of her own. Salary 20. and laundry expenses. Address Box 883, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MISTRESS of an infant school. Advertiser has been trained, but is uncertificated; possesses great experience in tuition; can sing, and is a good needlewoman. Age 46. Address Box 885, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school for improvement; age 17. Would teach the languages, and in return would require lessons in drawing and music from masters. As to competency sufficient reference will be given. Applicant has studied Latin for six years. Address Box 887, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, to take charge of two or three little girls, or as Companion and Amanuensis; age 18. Can teach good English in its usual branches. Is on the point of leaving a temporary engagement, which involved the education of three little girls. Salary not under 15. Address Box 889, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS; age 20. Is qualified to teach English thoroughly; can give good references. Address Box 891, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS; age 19. Teaches English, piano, and singing. Good references can be given. Salary 20. Address Box 893, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS; age 30. Teaches thorough English, and French acquired in France. Has resided in clergymen's families for periods of seven and two years; is fond of children, and a good needlewoman. Salary 20. and laundry expenses. Address Box 895, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS; age 28. Is accustomed to teaching. Salary required 20. The North or Centre of England preferred. Address Box 897, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS (resident) in or near London, and where the children are from four to eight years of age; three in number not objected to, but two preferred; age nearly 19. Teaches English grammar, spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, also French and music to beginners. Has been pupil teacher in a school. Salary 15. Salary 14. and laundry expenses. Address Box 901, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS to children under six years of age; in or near London preferred. Teaches English, music, and thoroughly understands plain needlework. Has lived in a clergyman's family; age 20. Salary 14. and laundry expenses. Address Box 903, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS; near London preferred; age 19. Teaches English, French, music, and the rudiments of drawing and painting. Salary 14*l*. Address Box 903, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS in or near London; age 20. Is capable of imparting a sound English education (no accomplishments). Experienced in the training of little children; has been teacher in a public school; would take the entire charge of her pupils and their wardrobes. Will be highly recommended by a clergyman. Is of a cheerful, lively disposition, and very fond of children. Salary from 12*l*. to 14*l*. Address Box 903, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS in a family where the children are young, or as Companion to a lady travelling; age 22. Is competent to teach English and French, also the rudiments of music and drawing. Can refer to a lady whose children she has lately instructed. Salary required very small. Address Box 907, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS or Junior Teacher in school; South of England preferred. Age 19. Is capable of teaching English generally, with French and music to beginners. Her last engagement was as junior teacher in a school. Salary 18*l*. and laundry expenses. Address Box 504, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, Assistant Teacher, or Matron; age 23. Is competent to teach English generally, the rudiments of music and French, also plain and fancy needlework, &c., having kept for four years a preparatory school for young ladies; is a member of the Church of England. Terms according to duties required. Address Box 911, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY or ENGLISH GOVERNESS; the country preferred. Has been instructed in the art of teaching at a training college, and has had 13 years' experience in tuition, principally in schools. Is competent and willing to take charge of pupils' wardrobes; age 23. Terms according to circumstances; a comfortable home in a Christian family would be of more consideration than a high salary. Address Box 913, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, Com-panion, or Parlor Housekeeper, in town, country, or abroad. Teaches thorough English, the rudiments of French, and is a good needlewoman. Most satisfactory references can be given. Salary 20*l*. Is a member of the Church of England. Address Box 915, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

UNIVERSITY of ST. ANDREWS.

Chancellor—His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T.

Vice-Chancellor—Rev. John Tulloch, D.D.

Rector—Sir J. Anstruther, Bart.

The CLASSES of the UNITED COLLEGE will OPEN on MONDAY, the 5th of November, when Principal FORBES will deliver an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS at Twelve o'clock.

First Year.—Humanity, Mr. Sharp, Assistant to Dr. Pyper, daily at 10, and Monday and Wednesday at 9; Greek, Prof. Sellar, daily at 11, and Monday and Wednesday at 9; Mathematics, Prof. Fischer, daily at 12.

Second Year.—Logic and Rhetoric, Prof. Veitch, daily at 1, and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3; Humanity, Mr. Sharp, daily at 9; Greek, Prof. Sellar, daily at 10; Mathematics, Prof. Fischer, daily at 11.

Third Year.—Moral Philosophy, Prof. Ferrier, daily at 1; Political Economy, Prof. Ferrier, Tuesday and Thursday at 1; Humanity, Mr. Sharp, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 12; Greek, Prof. Sellar, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 9; Mathematics, Prof. Fischer, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3; Natural History, Dr. McDonald, daily at 11.

Fourth Year.—Natural Philosophy, Prof. Swan, daily at 12, and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10; Chemistry, with its Applications to the Arts, Dr. Heddle, Assistant to Prof. Connell, daily at 11; Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Dr. Day, Tuesday and Friday at 2; Institutes of Medicine, Dr. Day, daily at 9. (Attendance on this class and that of Chemistry is recognised by the Colleges of Surgeons of England and Edinburgh as one year of medical study.)

Principal Forbes intends to deliver a short Course of Lectures in December and January (on Mondays and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock), on a subject to be afterwards announced.

MILLER PRIZES.—The Miller Prize Fund at present yields the sum of 70*l*. per annum, which is divided in certain proportions among students of the first, second, third, and fourth years of study, and is annually disposed of by competition at the close of the session. Printed regulations regarding these Prizes may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the United College.

BURSARIES.—On Thursday, the 1st of November, the following Bursaries will be awarded after comparative trial: Four Foundation Bursaries, of the value of 10*l*. each; a Gray Bursary, of 10*l*.; and one Wilkie, of 6*l*. 6*s*. Two Ramsay Bursaries (which are in the gift of Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmain, Bart.), of the value of from 25*l*. to 30*l*. each, fall to be filled up at the commencement of every Session, without limitation as to the name of the applicant, who must be in his first year of study, and between the ages of 15 and 19. These Bursaries are tenable for four years at the United College; and if the holder proceeds to study at St. Mary's College, they are tenable for years longer. By the sanction of the Patrons, one of these Bursaries will this year be open to competition, and will be competed for along with the other Bursaries on Thursday, the 1st of November.

The Ramsay Fellowship, of the value of from 100*l*. to 120*l*. and tenable for four years, will be competed for either at the close of the Session 1860-61, or at the commencement of the Session 1861-62. The competition is open to all students who may have completed their course at the United College between the Session 1857-58 and the Session 1860-61 inclusive.

The CLASSES of ST. MARY'S COLLEGE will OPEN on THURSDAY, the 15th of November next.

The Very Rev. JOHN TULLOCH, D.D., Principal.
Professors.—Principal and Primarius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Tulloch; Second Master and Professor of Divinity, Dr. Brown; Ecclesiastical History, Dr. Cook; Oriental Languages, Prof. Mitchell.

BURSARIES.—There are two Foundation Bursaries, value from 10*l*. to 12*l*. and one Alexander Yeaman Bursary, value 7*l*. open to competition to students entering the Hall at the commencement of next Session. Another Foundation Bursary is open to competition by students entering for the Second and Third Sessions, and may be held for one year.

Students attending the United College are required to enrol at the commencement of the Session with the Secretary, Mr. W. F. IRELAND; and those attending St. Mary's College, with the Secretary, Mr. S. GRACE.
St. Andrews, Sept. 1860.

MINERALOGY, KING'S COLLEGE.

PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of Geology, and for the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts. The Lectures will begin on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5th, at Nine o'clock, A.M. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. Fee, 2*s*. 2*d*.

R. W. JEFF, D.D., Principal.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

SESSION 1860-61.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER next, at Ten o'clock, A.M., an EXAMINATION will be held for the MATRICULATION of STUDENTS in the FACULTY of ARTS, MEDICINE, and LAW, and in the DEPARTMENTS of CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Tuesday, the 10th of October. The Council have the power of conferring at these Examinations TEN SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of 10*l*. each, viz.: Seven in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and One in the Faculty of Law; and FORTY-FIVE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, viz.: Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of 2*l*. each; Six in Medicine, Three in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20*l*. each; and Four in Agriculture, of the value of 15*l*. each.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of the Examinations, &c., may be had on application to the Registrar.
By order of the President,
ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in IRELAND.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

The College Session for 1860-61 will begin on TUESDAY, the 10th OCTOBER, when the examinations will commence. The College Lectures in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine, and in the Departments of Engineering and Agriculture, will begin on November 1st; the Law Lectures on December 1st. Fifty-five Junior and Senior Scholarships, varying in value from 1*l*. to 40*l*., are awarded by annual examination in the several departments.

Higher Courses have been arranged for Students intending to become candidates for University Honours, or for appointments in the Civil Service of India, or for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Engineers.

The ordinary Classes embrace the branches required for examinations for the home Civil Service.

COLLEGE CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY.—The Council have instituted a course of Instruction of two years' duration, and will give a College Certificate of Proficiency to those who pursue it, and comply with the prescribed regulations.

Further information will be found in the "Belfast Queen's College Calendar" for 1860, or may be had, on application, from the Registrar.
By order of the President,
RICHARD GULTON, Registrar.

Queen's College, Belfast, July 1860.

OWEN'S COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

(In connection with the University of London).—

SESSION 1860-61.—The College will OPEN for the Session on Monday the 1st October, 1860. The Session will terminate in July, 1861.

Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.

COURSES of INSTRUCTION will be given in the following departments, viz.:

Classics.....	Professor J. G. Greenwood, B.A.
Comparative Grammar, English Language, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.....	Professor A. J. Scott, M.A.
Mathematics.....	Professor A. Sandeman, M.A.
Natural Philosophy.....	Professor R. B. Clifton, B.A.
History, Jurisprudence, and Political Economy.....	Professor R. C. Christie, M.A.
Chemistry (Elementary, Analytical, and Practical).....	Professor Henry E. Roscoe, B.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Natural History (for this session, Anatomy and Physiology).....	Professor W. C. Williamson, M.R.C.S.L., F.R.S.
Oriental Languages.....	Professor T. Theodore.
French.....	Monsieur A. Padevin.
German.....	Mr. T. Theodore.

EVENING CLASSES, for persons not attending the day classes, include the following subjects of instruction, viz. English Language, Classics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, History, Chemistry, Natural History, French and German.

ADDITIONAL LECTURES, on which the attendance is optional, and without fees, viz.: On the Greek of the New Testament; on the Hebrew of the Old Testament; on the Relations of Religion to the Life of the Scholar.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.
THE VICTORIA SCHOLARSHIP, for competition in classical learning, annual value 20*l*., tenable for two years.

THE WELLINGTON SCHOLARSHIP, for competition in the critical knowledge of the Greek text of the New Testament, annual value 20*l*., tenable for one year.

THE DALTON SCHOLARSHIPS, viz., two scholarships in chemistry, annual value 50*l*. each, tenable for two years; two scholarships in mathematics, annual value 25*l*. each, tenable for not more than two years.

DALTON PRIZES IN CHEMISTRY are also intended to be offered.

THE DALTON PRIZE IN NATURAL HISTORY, value 15*l*., given annually.

Dinner will be provided within the college walls for such as may desire it.

The Principal will attend at the College, for the purpose of receiving students, on Thursday the 27th, and Friday the 28th of September, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Further particulars will be found in a prospectus, which may be had from Mr. NICHOLSON, at the College, Quay-street, Manchester.

J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A., Principal.

JOHN P. ASTON, Solicitor and Secretary to the Trustees, St. James's Chambers, South King-street, Manchester.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

(Limited).—EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PROFESSORIAL LECTURES (to which the nobility and gentry are invited), suitable to the tastes of a general audience, and calculated both to supply deficiencies in early education, and to stimulate the appetite for more close and laborious study.

Tuesday, 23 October, and eleven following Tuesdays, at 4 P.M., on the Historical Plays of Shakespeare.—Rev. H. Christmann.

Thursday, 4th October, and eleven following Thursdays, at 4 P.M., on the History of Art.—Dr. G. Kinkel.

Friday, 5th October, and eleven following Fridays, at 4 P.M., on French Literature.—Rev. Th. Margiul.

Monday, 13th October, and five following Mondays, at 4 P.M., on the Art of Cultivating Memory.—Dr. E. Pick.

For each of the long courses, 1*l*. 1*s*.; for the short course, 10*s*. 6*d*.

Morning and evening classes will be opened on Monday, 1st October, and programmes may be obtained at the institution.

C. MACKENZIE, A.M.

THE CLAPHAM CLASSES (Select) for MODERN LANGUAGES and HISTORY, by A. BUCHHEIM, Ph.D., Certificated Preceptor, Vienna, will COMMENCE in the Second Week of OCTOBER. Morning Classes for Ladies; Evening Classes for Gentlemen.

Apply to Dr. BUCHHEIM, 10, Clapham Park-terrace, Park-road, Clapham, S.

Dr. Buchheim visits the West-end three times a week.

CARROW HILL HOUSE, Bracondale, Norwich.—Miss C. MARSTON receives a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, who have the advantages of a Private Education with the comforts and social intercourse of home. Great attention given to the promotion of health, whilst the moral and mental culture is sedulously attended to. The best teachers engaged for music, singing, German, and dancing. A resident French lady for the French language.

Terms on application, with full particulars; also names of referees, chiefly parents of young ladies who have been pupils.

CAVERSHAM HOUSE ACADEMY, near Reading.

The course of instruction embraces every branch of a sound Commercial Education, with Classics and Mathematics; French by a resident Parisian. This establishment has been conducted many years by Mr. KNIGHTON, and the pupils are regularly examined by the College of Preceptors, from whom they have received many certificates. Terms: board and education, under twelve years, 24 guineas per annum; above that age, 26 guineas; landress, two guineas per annum. References given to, and required from, strangers.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, good healthy

Sea-air, and a very fair average of Educational advantages for Girls, are offered in a school situated in one of the healthiest and prettiest parts of the Cornish coast.

The principals are two Ladies, sisters, who have both resided in France, and one of whom was for three years in an Educational Establishment in Germany.

Two ladies, who may desire a delightfully mild residence for the Autumn and Winter months, can be received as Parlor Boarders.

A Young Lady as an Articled Pupil is required.

Address "H. O.," No. 531, Carnarvon Road, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

A WIDOW LADY, residing in Brighton,

receives a few Young Ladies to BOARD and EDUCATE, giving them the comforts of home. The entire care of orphans, or children from India or elsewhere, not objected to. References given to, and required from, strangers.

Address "A. B. C.," 8, Clifton-hill, Brighton, Sussex.

EDUCATION.—Young Ladies received for

Board and Education in a first-class Ladies' School on the south coast of Devon. Terms moderate. A vacancy for a young lady on reduced terms. Quarter commences October 11th.

Address "N.A.," Messrs. Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

THE Friends of a Young Lady (aged 19)

desire to place her in a first class, well-established School, near London, where a few pupils only are taken, to teach Drawing, Painting, and Singing, for which she is fully competent, also Music to Junior pupils. No salary is required, but a comfortable home, and lessons in French from a good master, which would be paid for.

Address "M. C.," Post-office, Exmouth, Devon.

A LONDON B.A., married, is open to an

ENGAGEMENT to Teach Classics and History, or to take the Management of a School. Fourteen years' experience; excellent references, &c. Salary not less than 120*l*.

Address "B.A.," 23, Chapel-street, Ardwick, Manchester.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, for LONDON

UNIVERSITY, the Army, &c., or as Visiting Tutor in a school or family, a Graduate in classical and mathematical honours, of Cambridge University. Considerable experience, terms moderate, and satisfactory references if required.

Address "S. B.," 68, Stanhope-street, Hampstead-road, N.W.

BEDFORD CHARITY GIRLS' SCHOOL,

Bedford.—WANTED, TWO ex-pupil teachers as ASSISTANT MISTRESSSES, for the above school. Salary 40*l*. each per annum.

Applications, with testimonials, stating age, must be forwarded to the Clerk of the Trustees of the Bedford Charity, Bedford, on or before Friday, the 12th day of October next.

HUMBERSTONE SCHOOL.—The Trustees

of Matthew Humberstone's Charity give notice, that the FIRST UNDER-MASTERSHIP of the Free School at Humberstone, near Great Grimsby, in the county of Lincoln, is VACANT, and that applications (in writing) of candidates for such under-mastership, together with testimonials of character and qualifications, will be received until the 20th day of October next, by Charles Marlett Barron Veal, solicitor, Great Grimsby, who will give to any applicant such information concerning the office as may be desired.

The under-master must be competent to teach and instruct the boys in the use and practice of the Latin, German, and English tongue, English grammar, ancient and modern history, geography, writing, and arithmetic, and other branches of useful learning. The salary will be 100*l*. per annum. There is not any residence for the under-master.

CHARLES M. B. VEAL, Clerk to the Trustees.

Great Grimsby, September 10, 1860.

LOUGHBOROUGH GRAMMAR and

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—Election of Head Master.—The Trustees of Thomas Burton's Charity, at Loughborough, are about to ELECT a HEAD MASTER of the above school, established under a scheme of the Court of Chancery. He will be required to enter upon his duties after the ensuing Christmas vacation. The master must be a graduate of some university of the United Kingdom, and preference will be given to a gentleman who has had experience in education and the management of boys. The school is a handsome Gothic building, standing in ornamental grounds a short distance from the town, and is calculated to hold about 250 boys. There is an excellent house attached to the school for the residence of the head master, which is capable of accommodating 30 boarders, the number he is allowed to receive, at a sum not exceeding 60*l*. per annum. The master occupies the house rent-free, all rates and taxes being paid by the trustees. His salary is 200*l*. per annum, with the privilege of taking boarders as above named, and he is also entitled to one-half of the head money paid by the boys (4*l*. each per annum), subject to a deduction which the trustees are empowered to make by the scheme. There are three under-masters, one of whom takes the department of agricultural chemistry. They are all appointed by the Trustees. The population of Loughborough at the last census was upwards of 11,000.

Applications and testimonials are to be sent, on or before the 20th of October next, to Messrs. CRADOCK and WOODLEY, Loughborough, the Solicitors of the Trustees, from whom any further information may be obtained.

Loughborough, Sept. 17 1860.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS.—WANTED to PURCHASE a BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, in a healthy agricultural district, or on the coast. Premium 100*l.* to 150*l.* Principals only treated with.
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FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL or COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—To be SOLD or LET, a very desirable RESIDENCE, in a favourite and very healthy position, about five miles south of the Bank of England or Whitehall. It was built for the proprietor, who is now about to retire, and expressly adapted for the accommodation of about sixty pupils. There are twenty bedrooms, capital large school-rooms and dining-room, eight sitting-rooms and complete offices. The private apartments are quite shut off from those of the pupils. The grounds are extensive and very prettily arranged, but they are not of an expensive character. There is a six-roomed cottage for labourer or gardener. The situation is dry, drainage unexceptionable, and water supply unlimited. Early possession can be had.
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MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ITALIAN

CONCERTS.—Vocalists: Mlle. Titiens, Sig. Glingini, Sig. Valsouvi, and Sig. Vialletti.

THREE CONCERTS will be given on THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and TUESDAY, the 4th, 6th, and 9th OCTOBER. On Thursday ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER will be performed; on Saturday, selections from IL TROVATORE and MARTHA; and on Tuesday, selections from DON GIOVANNI and LES HUGUENOTS, commencing each day at three o'clock.

Conductors: Sig. Ardit and Mr. Benediet.
Admission Half-a-Crown each Concert, or in sets for the three days (if bought beforehand) Five Shillings; Reserved Seats, each day, Half-a-Crown extra, or in sets for the three days (if bought beforehand) Five Shillings. May be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; or by order of the usual agents.

Season Tickets admitted free.
* Immediate application is requisite to secure forward reserved seats.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HALF-GUINEA
SEASON TICKETS, available for the THREE ITALIAN OPERA CONCERTS, and until April 30th, 1861, may be had at the entrances to the Palace; at the Railway Stations; at 2, Exeter Hall; or of the Agents to the Company.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—HANDEL'S

MESSIAH will be performed on Wednesday evening, Oct. 3, under the direction of Dr. WYLLIE, with complete orchestra and chorus. Vocalists: Mlle. Parepa, Mme. Stanton-Dobly, Mr. George Perren, and Mr. Lewis Thomas; leader, Mr. Willy; trumpet, Mr. Thos. Harper; organist, Dr. E. Chipp, Mus. Bac.

Tickets at popular prices, viz., area seats, 1*s.*; balcony, 3*s.*; reserved stalls, 5*s.*—To be had at the hall, and of the principal music-sellers.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT

GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA FYNNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—WILL OPEN, for the Fifth Operatic Season, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st (and during the week), with W. Vincent Wallace's popular Romantic Opera of LURLINE. The Libretto by E. Fitzball. In addition to the scenery of last season will be added an entirely new mechanical and scenic effect, by Messrs. Grieve and Tobin. LURLINE: Count Rudolph, Mr. W. Harrison; Wilhelm, Mr. Lyall; Rhineberg, Mr. Henry Wharton (his first appearance); the Baron Truenfels, Mr. Grattan Kelly; Zeiseck, Mr. H. Corrie; Ghiva, Miss Leffer (her first appearance); Lila, Miss Albertazzi (her first appearance); and Lurline, Miss Louisa Fynne. After the Opera, the NATIONAL ANTHEM. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

A NEW OPERA, composed expressly for this theatre by M. W. Balfe, will be produced during the season. Various novelties are in preparation, in which several new artists will make their first appearance.

Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray. The Scenery by Messrs. Grieve and Tobin. Doors open at half-past seven, commence at eight. Stalls, 7*s.*; Private Boxes, 4*l.* 4*s.*, 3*l.* 4*s.*, 2*l.* 2*s.*, 1*l.* 1*s.*, 6*d.*, and 1*l.* 1*s.*; Dress Circle, 5*s.*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3*s.*; Pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.* Arrangements have been made for families visiting the theatre to let Private Boxes, on the First Tier, to hold four persons, at 1*l.* 5*s.* each, and on the Second Tier, for 1*l.* 6*d.*, four persons. The Box-office will be open on, and each day after, Thursday, Sept. 27. No charge for booking, or fees to box-keepers.

LES ARPEGES. Etude de Concert. By THEODORE KULLAK. A composition distinguished by its graceful melody as well as by its brilliancy. Performed with great success by Mr. Charles Hallé at his grand concert in Manchester.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. H. HARTUNG, Leipzig, will SELL by AUCTION, OCTOBER 22, and following days, the Valuable LIBRARY of the late CHR. HENRY MONCKE, particularly rich in LINGUISTIC—Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, Gothic, English, and Old German—LITERATURE; in Romance Languages, Sanscrit, Shakespeare Literature. Catalogues will be sent post-free for 6*d.*, by application to WILLIAMS and NORGATE, Importers of Foreign Books, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

Sale of important old Dutch Pictures, at Amsterdam.
MESSRS. ROOS, DE BRIS, and ENGELBERTS, directors of the sales of fine arts, intend to SELL by public AUCTION, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, some precious Ancient DUTCH PICTURES; among which especially excel the portrait of Gerard Dow, by himself; two portraits, represented in full length, by P. Van Sielgeland; portrait of a lady, by Van Mieris; and other fine pictures, old drawings, and etchings, which belonged to the late Highborn Daniel Hoof, J. b. Z.

Sale of Auction of a Valuable Dramatic Library.
J. SABIN and Co., New York, will SELL, on the 8th of OCTOBER next, and following days, the very Extensive and Valuable DRAMATIC LIBRARY of the late WM. E. BUKTON, Esq., the eminent Comedian. The Collection comprises an immense assemblage of Books relating to the Stage, including interesting specimens of the Early English Drama, exceeding in extent any collection that has ever been submitted to public competition, commencing with the earliest dawn of Historic Art, and brought down to the present time. Among these will be found the first four Folio Shakespeares, and seventy other editions; also, about 1500 vols. of Shakespeareana; an unrivalled collection of Books of Wit and Humour; a complete Series of the History of the Stage, containing Music, Fagants, &c.; Old English Poetry of the Elizabethan Era, including all the Contemporaries of Shakespeare. Indeed, the Collection is at once magnificent and unique, and offers to buyers a rare opportunity of collecting books not to be obtained except in the dispersion of private collections.
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MESSRS. GEARNS and TARRANT will OFFER for SALE, the latter end of October (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), a gallery of invaluable PAINTINGS, presenting some of the finest specimens by the following eminent masters, viz.,—Yenus and Cupid, by Martinelli; Boy Blowing Bubbles, by Salvator Rosa; Saint John, by Guercino; Alexander and Diogenes, by Salvator Rosa; The Mocking of Christ, by Caravaggio; Noah's First Sacrifice, by Salvator Rosa; Christ Healing the Blind, by Vignoli; The Expulsion of Apollo, by Bonacci; Portrait of Giovanni de Medici, by Bronzino; St. John, by Belvutio; The Holy Family, with Saints, by Bartolomeo; The Holy Family, by Murillo; Portrait of Cardinal Medici, afterwards Leo X., by Coyne; and many other valuable masterpieces. Gentlemen desirous of adding to their galleries paintings by the oldest masters will find this an opportunity seldom met with.

Full information may be obtained at the Offices of Messrs. GEARNS and TARRANT, 27, Bucklersbury, Mansion-house, where also a few specimens may be viewed.

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The Trustee is prepared to exhibit inventories, allow inspection to the business books, and give every information to intending purchasers. In the event of a private sale not being concluded, the whole will be exposed for Sale, by Public Auction, in one lot, within the TOWN HOTEL, George-square, Glasgow, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of OCTOBER next, at One o'clock p.m.

For further particulars apply to Mr. ALEXANDER WYLLIE, Accountant, 68, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, Trustee on the Estate; JAMES MACBRIE, Writer, 97, West George-street, there; or to P. BURN and Co., Auctioneers, 9, Exchange-place, there.
Glasgow, 8th September, 1860.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Atlantic and Great Western connects with the New York and Erie (of which it is a continuation) at "Salamanka," about 400 miles from New York; and the New York and Erie Railway Company deem "the connection to be of such importance, from the large and valuable traffic which it will concentrate and throw on their road, that they have covenanted to pay to the Atlantic and Great Western a bonus of 10 per cent. on the gross receipts, from freight and passengers, during five years from completion; and 5 per cent. for another term of five years thereafter." This bonus is especially appropriated to securing the interest on Bonds.

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	Erie.	Pennsylvania.	Baltimore and Ohio.	New York Central.
1856	6,349,454	4,729,193	4,383,951	7,773,169
1857	5,742,606	4,855,663	4,616,908	8,027,251
1858	5,151,616	5,185,290	3,856,485	6,528,412
1859	4,482,149	5,362,355	3,618,618	6,200,845
And these receipts, divided by the mileage obtaining traffic, give the following receipts per mile:				
	Erie.	Pennsylvania.	Baltimore and Ohio.	New York Central.
1856	11,237	12,722	11,572	12,848
1857	10,164	13,088	12,182	13,208
1858	9,117	13,976	10,175	10,790
1859	7,933	14,453	9,547	10,249
Average	9,612	13,559	10,869	11,798

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE INMATES of Westminster School reassembled on Wednesday last; and we do not think that they have any reason to regret the discussion respecting their Alma Mater which not long ago took place. Our readers will recollect that a committee has been recently sitting on this famous old school; and that a few arguments have been urged against moving its site, and many for this removal. In order, however, to ease the consciences of the parents who still persist in sending boys to the school, and the bodies probably of the boys who are sent there, the authorities have cashiered some forty wooden bedsteads, with canopies, immensely old and immensely picturesque, and have substituted the same number of iron bedsteads. The ardent lover of the antique will probably consider this a vandal innovation; while the occupiers of the beds will view with some complacency the removal of that dingy tapestry and unsound wood, the union of which could hardly be expected to conduce to the soundness of their slumbers. Washstands, we also hear, without any undue regret for their modern origin, have been added. CARNEADES (we like being classical when we have to appeal to a number of elderly gentlemen, who can talk of nothing but the *religio loci*) always used to wash himself and take hellebore for several mornings before he publicly disputed. There is, we doubt not, a strong connection between a healthy body and a healthy mind; and possibly young Westminsters may so far show the value of the forty new washstands as to deal more successfully than they have hitherto done of late, with the Greek and Latin verses and geometrical and analytical problems which the examiners at our universities have set them. It is, however, a curious fact that the worthy gentlemen who enact laws for Westminster School cannot sweep away a number of decayed wooden bedsteads, not probably otherwise untenanted than by their lawful owners, without also annihilating one of the most picturesque customs still extant—a custom which certainly had contained in itself no little of the *religio loci*; we mean the Westminster play, which we regret to hear is to be abolished for ever. All our readers who have been fortunate enough to see one of these anniversary celebrations, quite unique in their way, will, we feel certain, regret that they have been postponed to the Greek calends. We know that certain old ladies, whose orthodoxy was probably about as correct as their Latinity, entertained strong notions as to the impropriety of setting youths to enact the comedies of a heathen writer like TERENCE; but we were not prepared that their verdict should be ratified by a jury of old gentlemen who ought certainly, from their education, to be classical if not orthodox. We trust that parents who have boys to send to a public school, with enough of the *irritamenta malorum* to send them there, will not consider that even clean bedsteads are a sufficient counterpoise for confined and unhealthy quarters, aided and abetted by the stench of the Thames.

We must not let the anniversary speech-day of the largest, if not the oldest, of our famous metropolitan schools, pass away without a word of notice. It is our misfortune rather than our fault that, prevented by the exigencies of publishing, we did not say a word last week *apropos* of St. Matthew's day at Christ's Hospital. Our daily contemporaries had the advantage of being able to comment on the orations of the senior scholars the day after they appeared. The periods of the orators, Ciceronian or Attic, will probably not bear an examination in cold blood a week after birth. They have fulfilled their purpose (well, we may add), and deserve peace, if not forgetfulness. We noticed last year that the name of LEIGH HUNT, who died some days before the 21st of September, had been passed over, and we reproved the act of forgetfulness. This year the senior Grecian, Mr. WEBB HICKSON, has gracefully repaired the omission, and rendered due homage, which comes better late than never, to the memory of an eloquent writer and speaker, who ever had a kindly word for his old school. Why, we may be permitted to ask, was the English verse speech omitted? Has the school of COLERIDGE, LAMB, and LEIGH HUNT no pupil who could, for the nonce, pay homage to the Muse? Eight speeches in Latin and Greek to one in English—is not this rather too much sack to too little bread? The English verse speech, too, is specially the ladies' property, who are not, we imagine, very severe critics.

We may again notice that the glove was handed round—an ancient custom which we suggested last year would be very much more honoured in the breach than in the observance. A wealthy corporation like Christ's Hospital should not oblige the *élite* of its pupils to beg, at least for paltry sums. We hope to see this custom speedily abolished, and not to the injury of the pockets of the senior scholars. It would perhaps be ungracious on the present occasion to allude to the subject of changing the site of the school, as we see that it has been sedulously avoided in the perorations of the Grecians. Our opinion is, however, that which we have long expressed, viz., that it is a solemn duty on the part of the Governors to promote such a removal; and that, if they will not do this willingly, sooner or later (and the sooner, in our opinion, the better), they will have to do it perforce.

The original projector of that fair and imposing scheme, a Free Art-Gallery and Museum for Manchester, has at length—tired of the no-progress the scheme has of late made—addressed a letter of expostulation through the *Manchester Guardian*. Mr. FAIRBAIRN defi-

nately asks the people of that smoky city, of whose public spirit so much has been said and (almost) sung of late, whether they will have a public gallery worthy of England's chief manufacturing city, or not; for it rests with themselves. The project, it is clear, must now be either abandoned or carried forward. It cannot much longer continue HUNG UP. How is it, considering the favour with which the scheme was in the early part of the year received—the support of an influential committee, munificent initiative subscriptions, and a unanimous cordial welcome from the press—how is it that “ever since the meeting on the 5th of March, the subscription list has hung fire?” The question is one the propounder confesses himself at a loss to answer. “Not a dozen persons” have been found to say a word against the useful tendency of the undertaking, to deny that it would be a valued boon to the hard-working population of the metropolis of Cotton; that it would improve their habits and tastes; and that the creation of a Temple of Art for the benefit of all classes, by the free-will offerings of the wealthy, would add another bond of union between the working classes and their employers—standing, as it would, a tangible testimony to the cordial good feeling and munificent public spirit of the magnates of the city. At no former period has Manchester been more prosperous or contented. As for the project being a vast one, it used to be “the delight” of Manchester men “to have something big to grapple with.” Surely, then, the scheme is neither ill-timed nor impracticable. Such is the tenor of Mr. FAIRBAIRN's reasonings. “The present position of the undertaking,” he concludes, coming to the business point of the matter, “is this:

There have been promised to the Provisional Committee between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* towards the fund of 80,000*l.*, without which operations will not be commenced. The subscription list, as I have already said, is remarkable for the munificence of the individual subscribers; but this admission implies that their number is limited. Not a tithe of our wealthy fellow-citizens and neighbours have yet given in their support; and it is to those amongst them who wish well to our efforts that I earnestly appeal to send their promises of subscription (whether for large or small amounts) to his Worship the Mayor, who is the treasurer, or to myself or any other member of the committee. If apathy be shown in quarters where every such movement must take its rise, it will be vain to proceed. We want more large sums. We want at least 50,000*l.* to be offered before we can reasonably go to the working people themselves to ask them to organise committees and collect the offerings which will swell up the total of the funds. If this aid from the wealthy be withheld, I see no other course open than to abandon the scheme and relieve the present subscribers from their promises. But should this necessity arise, it is only right that the onus of failure should rest upon the proper shoulders. The challenge is fairly thrown down, and is in this form: Either the people of Manchester are not ready for, and don't want, the means of rational enjoyment and intellectual improvement, or the wealthy and prosperous of Manchester—our landowners, merchants, and manufacturers—have failed in their duty of taking the initiative in a necessary work. As a community we are either more degraded in habits and debased in taste than the world gives us credit for, or the worship of Mammon still rules supreme, and has stifled within us those noblest aspirations of the heart—the desire to do good to others, and not to be unmindful of the sources from which our own comforts and prosperity have sprung.

We heartily wish Mr. FAIRBAIRN success in his endeavours to arouse the Manchester folks to exertions in the cause of refinement proportionate to that colossal share of material prosperity they have won. But we fear he has a severe struggle before him. The idea of a second and better National Gallery in Manchester had always seemed to us a vision too good to be true. We suspect the movement was in its birth somewhat prejudiced by oversanguineness on the part of its promoters. Flushed by the victory unexpectedly to all realised in the Art-Treasures Exhibition of 1857, they made too sure of victory again; fancied they had only to will a thing to realise it; and undervalued the silent resistance which had to be overcome. Moreover, after every great success there is a reaction. The Exhibition of 1857, we have good reason to believe, was by no means exempt from an after-result of the kind in the minds of many who had unreservedly lent themselves to that grand demonstration. Manchester's pride was satisfied by having shown the world what it could do when put on its mettle, even in an æsthetic way. Manchester heads began to count the cost—*indirect* as well as direct—of going on in the same course. It is a heavy inert mass, powerful in its very inertness, that large portion of the middle and lower classes which cynically despises art and ignores its beneficent influences, simply because it has never experienced them, never had the opportunity of having their hearts touched by “things of beauty,” for such are rare indeed in a modern manufacturing town. Yet *there*, above all places, is an *escape* needed from the innumerable and overpowering sordid influences of men's every-day life. Let the Manchester merchants be well assured of this: no community was ever really great or enduringly happy which looked only to material prosperity and material enjoyments. Such a condition is one not of health, but of disease. Man cannot live by bread alone, still less by cotton.

We willingly accord to the writer of the article on the Turkish Bath, which appeared in *Chambers's Journal*, the following explanation of his motive and meaning:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—In your notice of my paper upon the Turkish Bath you have done me grievous wrong; I have, therefore, to beg that you will give me a gracious hearing. I do not mean to complain of the epithets “jaunty,” “flippant,” &c., which your wisdom has conferred upon me, for I am aware how loosely they are used and applied to qualities much superior to jauntiness and flippancy; nor do I wish to enter upon a controversy about the human skin (or skins, I should say), for I am not clever in perspiration, and I willingly admit your more intimate acquaintance with excretions; but I am anxious, Sir, to assure both you and the public that I am not actuated by any ill-feeling towards the Turkish bath—on the contrary, if I have any particular feeling upon the subject, I rather like it

than otherwise, and, had I more time and more money at my disposal, I would take more Turkish baths. Still, I certainly will not allow that except I take Turkish baths I am necessarily a dirty brute. Consider, Sir, in mercy, what would be required of a weak creature; that he should acknowledge that not only generation after generation of great and good men, but that his own friends and relations, his children, and the wife of his bosom, if he have any, have never in their lives been clean! Common sense, respect for the memory of departed worth, and a proper self-esteem, forbid this conclusion. I therefore felt bound to say what I could for my departed friends, my living intimates, and myself. You are quite correct, Sir, in your supposition that I intended to be funny. I sincerely hope, for my sake and for yours, that it required no very severe study ere you arrived at that conclusion. Judge of my consternation, however, Sir, to find that I had been guilty of something "criminal;" I declare upon my honour, that when I penned that paper I had no idea it would bring me to the Old Bailey. Even when I said, "If (as I don't feel bound to believe) the labourer who perspires at work is cleaner than the lady who doesn't, it is an admission that perspiration from exercise or bodily work is conducive to cleanliness, and consequently that the man who carries perspiration by exercise far enough, and afterwards uses ablution, is as clean as can be expected in a dirty world," I only considered that I was drawing from the admission a logical conclusion; and I think so still. You say, Sir, that the object of the "institution" is "social, moral, and physical improvement." Now I believe the bath prevails chiefly in Turkey, Morocco, and (in a modified form) Russia; may I ask which of those countries leads the van of "social, moral, and physical improvement?" It has not driven out drunkenness from Russia, nor has it yet emancipated the serf. It is used, I believe, after a fashion by the North American Indians; are they in consequence superior to rum, or are they models of civilisation? You accuse me, Sir, of gratuitously sneering at the gentleman who is the arch-advocate of the Bath. Your accusation is unjust. I was bound in the interests of my readers to state who was the great promoter of the "institution," and in what estimation his opinions are generally held; I believed it to be small, and I said so; and if to express myself I made use of a very common proverbial phrase, it was because it struck me as being appropriate. Had I omitted the *cons* at the same time that I admitted the *pros*, I should have become a partisan rather than a perfectly impartial recorder. My little joke about "The Turkish Bath" being painted in red letters upon the wall you assert, Sir, is a failure, because "the building, such as it is, was originally built for a school;" what difference the original destination of the place can make, unless I am to conclude that the school would have had "Turkish Bath" in red letters painted upon it, I am at a loss to conceive. You assure me, Sir, that I do not comprehend the "institution." If there be any mystical meaning in it, I do not; but otherwise it is plain enough. One goes through a series of particularly palpable operations, which you acknowledge I have described pretty accurately. I certainly do not expect to become fragrant; not even the Romans arrived at that pitch. "Nimis arcta premunt olivæ convivia capræ," says Horace. Nor, as I consider that my body is intended to harbour some secretions, should I feel comfortable if I got rid of all; I should generate more as speedily as possible. And though it would perhaps be economical so to train yourself by constantly using the Eastern bath against the outer air, that you could go without clothing, it might lead to serious complications, and an involuntary exposure of yourself in a police-court. Perhaps also clothes—I merely, Sir, offer a suggestion—may have much the same effect in protecting you against the outer air as a constant use of the bath, with the additional advantage of an acquiescence in popular notions of decency. With respect, Sir, to *Humbugs*, I meant no disrespect towards that muscular body, nor did I deny their capacity for "carrying coals;" I only meant to infer that we have amongst us men who, if they prefer trucks to their backs for the carriage of weights, would be more than a match for the mere weight-carrier in matters requiring a combination of physical qualities. In conclusion, Sir, let me say that my paper was written, as I had hoped was evident, in the most good-tempered and impartial spirit; and as you concede that I was just when my sentiments harmonise with yours, you ought to give me credit for at least endeavouring to be just when they do not; and pardon me if I hint that, even supposing your view of me as a jaunty, flippant, "quasi-funny" scolder were correct, an "institution" which has received the encouragement of "some of the very first men in the medical profession," and the "almost universally favourable" verdict of the press, should rest upon a foundation too strong to be shaken, as you seem to fear it will be, by a single scoffing article of a "quasi-funny" writer. The "quasi-funny" writer, on the contrary, thought that, if his paper had any influence at all, it would induce his readers to examine the matter had they time and inclination, for themselves.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Sept. 24.

(The author of "The Turkish Bath").

Having now afforded to Mr. BLACK his opportunity of reply, we really cannot see that he has mended his case by his explanation. It amounts, in fact, to a confession that he deliberately undertook to

deal with a matter which he did not understand. "I am not clever in perspiration," says he; following up this candid confession of ignorance with a feeble attempt at a dirty joke, as to our "more intimate acquaintance with excretions." Further on, he doubts whether he has "any particular feeling on the subject," but is inclined to think that he "rather likes it than otherwise." Still, if he had more money and time, he would take more baths—not to cleanse him, because to admit that he is unclean would be to accuse his grandfathers and grandmothers of being filthy, but because he rather likes it than otherwise. It is quite impossible to treat with any seriousness a writer who deals with important topics in this very sloppy style. Mr. BLACK may be a very good fellow, but he is certainly a very bad logician, and we recommend him for the future to confine his attention to matters that may be fitly dealt with in a "quasi-funny" style. It is possible for a man to fall into error once, but when he has deliberately repeated his mistake his case becomes hopeless indeed. The article on "The Turkish Bath" was bad enough; but this letter proves that the writer is utterly incapable of understanding the subject which he has chosen for explanation.

The following letter, coming close upon Mr. Howitt's communication on the same subject, proves that the study of Scandinavian literature is spreading among our scholars:

SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—As a warm admirer and ardent student of Scandinavian literature, I hope you will kindly allow me to express my gratification with the fact that you have recently, in the columns of the CRITIC, called attention to the growing importance of the study of that literature, and the appreciation on the part of Englishmen of its many beautiful and noble qualities. As Mr. Howitt—who, with his accomplished wife, has done so much to popularise Northern literature in this country—justly remarks, in the interesting letter that appears in your current number, although the literature of both Denmark and Sweden has now decidedly more attention paid to it than was, even not very long ago, the case, there is still vast scope for improvement in this respect. Some of the facts mentioned by Mr. Howitt in his letter are very curious as regards the apathy evinced for a lengthened period by the English periodical press towards such a subject of study; and, indeed, the comparative neglect of Mr. Howitt's valuable work in our own country—when contrasted, at least, with the welcome it received in other lands—is a sufficient proof of the indifference which the grand literature of the North of Europe had to encounter on its first introduction to the British public. During a brief visit I recently paid to Copenhagen I was agreeably surprised to find so extensive an acquaintance with modern English literature prevalent in the literary circles of the Danish metropolis; while I am, at the same time, bound to confess that such a pleasant feeling was dashed with considerable mortification, when I reflected on the almost total ignorance of the literature of Denmark that too frequently exists in corresponding circles in my native land. But all this is yearly mending; and there is good promise that, ere long, the Scandinavian languages and Scandinavian literature will become in England a general, as they are unquestionably a most important, branch of study. It is satisfactory to know that, albeit the press is still chargeable with much neglect in reference to this matter, there are now indications of a growing willingness on the part of the conductors of reviews and magazines to bring the literature of the Scandinavian nations under the notice of their readers. In the pages of the (unhappily) now defunct *Universal Review*, I recently did my best to elucidate some phases of Danish literature in papers on the "Dante" of Professor Moberg, and the splendid lyric poetry of Ewald; and one can now lift occasionally a magazine without being altogether thunderstruck at discovering in its list of contents an article based on some theme drawn from the opulent stores of Danish or Swedish letters. If each Scandinavian student in this country would but labour diligently, in his own sphere, to impart information and stimulate research, the good work would be inconceivably accelerated. Might not much benefit, may I ask in conclusion, be effected by the formation of a society for the furtherance of the study of the Scandinavian languages and literature in this country? It would constitute a happy bond of connection between all in England who devote themselves to so interesting a pursuit; and, since union is the source of strength, it might serve as a powerful lever to bring about the desiderated result—the elevation, namely, of Scandinavian studies to their befitting place in English literature, and also in the intellectual training of the English people. I merely throw out this hint; and, apologising for the length of my communication,—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Gateshead-on-Tyne, Sept. 22, 1860.

J. JEFFREY.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

THE ARTS.

Handbook of Painting: the German, Flemish, and Dutch Schools. Based on the Handbook of Kugler. Enlarged, and for the most part Rewritten, by Dr. WAAGEN, Director of the Royal Gallery of Pictures, Berlin. With Illustrations. London: Murray. 1860. 2 vols. pp. 548.

THE HANDBOOK OF THE GERMAN, FLEMISH, AND DUTCH PAINTERS is, in its present form, not so much a new edition as a new book. For all practical purposes, especially those of reference, it is a very much better one. Within moderate compass it gives an adequate account of the three allied schools, looked at from the orthodox connoisseur's point of view. As regards the earlier masters, it is animated by the more reverent feeling which now prevails, and duly profits by the new facts that recent research has established. It is the only book which in our, or perhaps any language, really does afford a satisfactory popular index to northern art.

The first edition in an English dress of that section of Kugler's "Handbook of the History of Painting" which was devoted to these

schools appeared fourteen years ago (1846). Like "The Italian Schools" translated by a Lady, it was edited by Sir Edmund Head, an amateur not qualified to impart any additional value or accuracy to the book. His editorship consisted in adding a windy "æsthetic" preface, and a series of flimsy notes. In 1854 an "illustrated edition" was issued as a companion volume to Head's "Handbook of the Spanish and French Schools." That was simply the edition of 1846, with all its shortcomings and errors, masked by a new title-page and the addition of twenty-four outline woodcuts. By 1860 it had indeed become time that something should be done to the book to enable it to sustain the reputation of Mr. Murray's Handbooks, and to put it on an equality with the enlarged and remodelled third edition (1855) of Kugler's "Italian Schools," edited by Sir Charles Eastlake. This Dr. Waagen has effected, but with so bold and free a hand as to leave little of the original author recognisable. It might more justly be called "Waagen's Handbook" than Kugler's. We have not only two volumes instead of one, but seldom many consecutive pages of Kugler's own writing. That which does survive of the original text survives in a mutilated form. Where

the Berlin Director differs in opinion from the Professor he incontinently stops him short, and finishes the paragraph and sentence with words and views of his own. His predecessor's edifice is taken to pieces, and used up again as old materials. It would perhaps have been fairer to the late Dr. Kugler and to the public if Dr. Waagen had written an independent handbook of his own, without clinging to the skirts of Kugler's reputation. But, doubtless, Albemarle-street finds its account in the latter course.

For ourselves, we would as soon, or sooner, have Kugler's opinions than Waagen's. The books of the former, too, have literary qualities, a certain human aspect about them and glow of life, all unknown to Waagen. But Kugler's account of the Dutch schools is too summary and meagre to be of much use as a companion to the picture-galleries. That of the early Flemish painters, though good as far as it goes, has been in great part superseded by the more ample results of those original researches among Belgian archives which have been called into life since the Professor first compiled his handbook. With his account of the German school, and the earlier portion of the volume, Waagen has confessedly had little real occasion to interfere. But he has interfered, and has also added a considerable mass of detailed and—alas! that we must add—very dry description of early German and Flemish Illuminations, the results of an indefatigable Director's investigations and travels. These early chapters on Illumination are neither so succinct nor so clear as a handbook demands. Kugler's excellent account of Albert Durer is one of the few portions of his book which are here preserved intact. Generally, too, the re-modeller is glad to fall back upon Kugler's descriptions of pictures; being himself no wizard at interpreting what is called the *motive*, or central meaning of a work of art.

For Waagen's improvement of that portion of Kugler's handbook which treats of the early Flemish school, the way was smoothed by Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle's admirable volume, "The Early Flemish Painters," published by Murray in 1857. This was the first methodised and thoughtful digest of the documentary materials supplied by the researches of the last quarter of a century. It is one of the best expositions of any special school of painters known to us: at once comprehensive and specific, patient in investigation, reliable, and luminous. Looking to the excellence of that volume, we regret Mr. Murray should not have applied to its authors to compile a methodical and lucid handbook of the Flemish or Flemish and German schools.

The second volume of the present handbook is devoted to the painters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—mainly to Rubens, Rembrandt, the later Flemish masters (Teniers and the rest), and the Dutch masters. It is a sufficiently ample account; but, though it include many obscure names, it is perhaps not more than sufficiently so for practical purposes. The general public in its rambles through picture-galleries is often confronted by the works of these very obscurities,—each a great unknown. Three chapters are added on an era totally omitted by Kugler, that of "The Decline of Art"—say rather its Fall, the utter catastrophe of it. "The Decline" was in the previous century of still "famous" masters. This portion includes the Flemish, Dutch, and German painters of the eighteenth century; which chapters (being brief) are welcome for the reason just assigned. An ampler account should here have been given, however, of the multifarious activity of Daniel Nicolas Chodowiecki, as the only artist of genius of the whole number, the historian (with the pencil) of Frederick the Great's court and era. Almost unknown in this country, he was one of the very few designers of real mind and originality (out of England) in that century.

It is as a companion to the Picture-Gallery that Waagen's handbook is useful, not to say (henceforth) indispensable: as an inventory of accepted painters. To it the traveller of æsthetic turn can, after "perambulation of his picture-gallery," turn and learn "Who's who" among painters; can have his doubts satisfied, his difficulties—perhaps confusions—resolved. He will not only ascertain (as he would from a Dictionary) when and where such and such a Teuton, Fleming, or Hollander "flourished," but will see him in his relations to other schools, and to those who precede and succeed him. Turn to Waagen's pages with such an object, and they become acceptable, even interesting. Not otherwise, not as a book, or as a manual of the history of Art. Kugler's original handbooks can be read with pleasure. For though a German, and something of a pedant, Kugler is a literary man, has a certain graceful method and light touch, and a human habit of looking at the essential qualities of a picture rather than at the merely technical ones. Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle's book, again, is a really fascinating one. But to read Waagen's straight through, to take a journey fairly across that unbroken level, would be an arduous enterprise for the most fervent lover of the arts. Waagen is, to confess the truth, a sadly "uninspired mortal," not to say a decidedly dull dog, without enthusiasms, without antipathies, without insight, imagination, ideas, or even much power of articulate—at all events, of literary—expression. His tread is heavy, his taste a second-hand one, his vision superficial, his style monotonous and leaden. As for apprehending or interpreting the deep historical relations of one school to another, the ultimate causes and significance of the various phases of art: on these topics he is as conclusive as a profoundly learned infant might be. His explanations of the fluctuations of art are of the most superficial kind. All turns with him on extraneous accidents. At these crises, when the Director conceals us a draught of æsthetics and "divine philosophy," we are reminded of Physician Blackmore, who, as his

enemies the wits said, wrote his verses to the rumbling of his own chariot-wheels. Very flat and dismal are the æsthetic lucubrations the Director's hurdy-gurdy grinds. At the best of times he looks at pictures through the spectacles of connoisseurship, not with his eyes or mind. His criticism busies itself with the *outside* of pictures, the technical part. His talk is ever of "silvery tones," of "warm and clear," or "cool and" ditto, "general keeping," "well-sustained harmony," and the like abstractions. Here's one secret of the lower vitality and interest of his handbook compared with that of Kugler, who always handles the essential purport of a work of art. Human nature can't interest itself for ever about "the deep and very warm, seldom cool, harmony" of such and such a Dutch picture; the "admirable and generally-striking lighting" of it; or even about "truth of feeling and warmth and transparency of colour" in some old Fleming's work. See-saw praise and blame of examples of the nobler early schools, pronounced with a wholly indifferent uninterested air and as by machinery, carry no conviction to the mind. Neither is one touched by the mechanical second-hand gusto with which the technical excellences of the later schools are "tasted" for us. One cannot make a hearty meal off sawdust and cinders, still less derive nourishment from the feast. At occasions, Waagen, like a genuine old-fashioned connoisseur, is little more intelligible than a poor dumb animal under a sudden access of emotion. As when he tells us that "His (Jan van Eyck's) realistic treatment also was carried out with admirable mastery in the stuffs of which his draperies were formed;" again, that "His (whose?) hands are often too narrow." Or, when he declares, speaking of a martyrdom by Dietrich Stuerbout, a scholar of the Van Eycks, that "The expression of grief in the saint" (St. Hippolytus, who is torn to pieces by four horses) "is very elevated; the flesh of a brownish tone and well modelled. But the horses, considering the time" (is time of day meant?), "are the most remarkable portion, being well formed, and of much vivacity of action:"—vivacity of action, which may well account for an expression of "grief," and as one might have fancied, agony, in the poor saint's face. As to another Martyrdom, "Of St. Erasmus," by the same Flemish painter, we scarce need telling that "the disagreeable effect" of his peculiar martyrdom (his bowels were wound out on a windlass) is "much diminished"—but "at the expense of the truth usually observed by the school in such scenes—by the absence of blood, and of all distortion of the features." A philosophical saint that! or a supernaturally-aided one—which would be the painter's point of view, probably. It is, however, when—veteran connoisseur as he is—discussing Dutch pictures, that Waagen waxes (at moments) utterly inarticulate. As where he talks of a picture by Adrian Brouwer, "A village barber dressing the wounded foot of a peasant," affording "an admirable example of reddish harmony and melting beauty of touch." Which is in the "pulpy Claude" and "juicy Teniers" style of the dealers, the Sir George Beaumonts, and the whole crew of Old Fogey virtuosi. But, alas! even a literary man like Hazlitt, when he came to write of pictures, caught the infection, was overtaken by confusion of tongues, and ecstatically compared a Cuyp to "the down on an unripe nectarine." Which comparison long ago drew down pitiless derision from Ruskin, who thought pictured sky and earth should remind one of sky and earth (and if possible be like), rather than of unripe nectarines.

Charles Lamb used to declare of Godwin that he had read more old books that were not worth reading than any man in England. Of Dr. Waagen a similar thing may be asserted: that during the forty years of his æsthetic activity he has pored over, and solemnly passed judgment on, more pictures not worth looking at than any other living writer on art. Hence his reputation. Hence, too, an undeniably extensive knowledge of "styles" and masters. On which solid foundation a goodly superstructure of confidence has not failed to rear itself. When the Director has made up his mind he has no misgivings. He, for instance, boldly pronounces the celebrated *Two Misers* of Quinten Matsys at Windsor Castle "a repetition" by his son, though, at the very same time, he has to confess his own fallibility by acknowledging as "genuine and signed" the "Changer of Money" in the Louvre, which he in a former work had declared not to be so. The notice of this master, we may remark, is by no means an adequate one, considering the unique position he holds in the history of Flemish art. Nor is it a very intelligent way of describing his original occupation to call it "the trade of a blacksmith," without adding that this in his case meant (as in that of many a mediæval craftsman), that he was a highly-skilled decorative artist in metal.

Diffidence does not number among the good Doctor's weaknesses. Amusing enough often is the positive way in which he quotes, as established facts, his own "discoveries" of authentic and unauthentic, or mentions facts still subjects of controversy among those as competent as himself to decide. Who, for instance, uninitiated, from the following description of the style of a certain "Rogier van der Weyden the younger" would suspect that the very existence of the (supposititious) Flemish master in question is doubted by some?—that it is, in fact, absolutely denied by M. Wauters, the Belgian writer, and by Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, who calmly declare "we have no distinct traces" of such a man. The pictures, they say, attributed to him have no other bond of union than this: that they have a similitude to those of Rogier van der Weyden the elder (Jan van Eyck's pupil), without being good enough to be fathered on that famous master of the fifteenth century. All rests upon old Careel von Mander the seventeenth-century Dutch biographer's mention of him, who has been

proved, in many cases, to have confused him with his (supposed) father, and, it is thought, to have made two painters out of one. These facts cast a shade of ridicule on the following pronounced and minutely-made-out development of the putative man's artistic style:—"He adhered throughout to the style of his father, to whom, in his earlier works, he approaches very near. Later, however, his proportions are not so long, his forms fuller, and his drawing more delicate. This applies especially to his hands and feet. On the other hand, he has little feeling for beauty; and, while his motives are occasionally the reverse of beautiful, his heads are frequently of a portrait-like and tasteless character. In general, he shows greater softness of outline, his flesh tones are lighter and more broken, his lights are of a cooler red, his shadows clearer, and his treatment, finally, broader. He appears especially to have devoted himself to the representation of the sufferings of Christ and to the sorrows of the Virgin and the Disciples; almost every picture that is with any probability assigned to him belonging to this class of subject." The difficulties of assigning pictures "with probability" to a master are greatly enhanced when the master himself is only a probability. The picture cited as his "principal work" is a "Descent from the Cross," in the sacristy of the Escorial, one which Waagen has never seen, but quotes from Passavant's report; though Wauters and Cavalcaselle attribute it, with good reason—or rather the original of it, for there were many repetitions—to the elder or true Rogier van der Weyden. With which opinion Waagen, who has a replica in the Berlin Museum, was "at one time inclined to agree," but has since disagreed without seeing the original. Three cited examples are from the Kensington collection of the Prince Consort, who sent four to the Manchester Exhibition, one of which, at all events, we have heard it whispered, is of modern manufacture. Another example cited is an "Ecce Homo" in Mr. Green's collection, formerly in that of Mr. Aders, where it was assigned to the elder Rogier van der Weyden, and was described by Passavant, who did not then jump to Waagen's conclusion. And so as to all cited: there are none but have at some time been ascribed to other masters. There are none in respect to which an unbroken or lengthened tradition points one way, so as to afford a certain test for the rest. The two small pictures "Portraits of himself and wife," and a "Magdalen," bearing this possible master's name, in our National Gallery, lately acquired in the Beaucousin collection, are not mentioned by Waagen. Doubtless—being evidently of the Van der Weyden school—they were assigned in the same loose way to the supposed younger Van der Weyden, after it became the fashion to ascribe pictures to him. On what evidence, let us here ask, can the portraits be shown to be of the artist and his wife? So vital a piece of evidence would be an acceptable contribution to the nothing which is (confessedly) known of him.

While on the subject of recent National Gallery acquisitions, we may mention that Dr. Waagen vouches the authenticity of the "Death of the Virgin" by that very rare German master, Martin Schön, from the Beaucousin and (before that) the King of Holland's collection. And this, although the majority of the pictures attributed to him in various galleries "are by other painters after his engravings." For it is as an engraver we know most of Martin Schongauer. "I believe this," writes Waagen, "to be the earliest work we know by him. It is of the rarest beauty, but at the same time displays, in conception, glow of colour, and exactitude of execution, something of the elder Rogier van der Weyden; belonging therefore to a time when the influence of that master was still fresh upon him. Martin Schongauer's peculiar type of head is, however, already very distinctly visible in those of the Virgin, and of the Almighty, who appears in the sky." This picture is one of nine which alone Dr. Waagen reckons genuine. Two are in England: one is in the Prince Consort's possession; one (from Mr. Aders's collection) in that of Mr. Green.

When treating of the earlier German masters of the fifteenth century, the Doctor says what he can for some of the anonymous "Master of Liesborn's" pictures, in our National Gallery, part of the notorious Krüger of Minden lot. "The heads are attractive for the purity of religious feeling and the expression of peace which pervade them, with which the clear and cheerful colouring is in unison. As regards truth of nature in the rendering of parts, however, they bear no comparison" (no! hardly) "with the cotemporary Netherlandish painters:"—the school of Van Eyck namely! Thus much can the "Teutonic" man manage to say in behalf of a *confrère*, and of a friendly Prince Consort, under accusation of jobbing. But for "the Master of Werden" not a word can be mustered; nor for the score or so of anonymous which had to be sold again at an "alarming sacrifice," at some pound or two a head. Among these anonymous old German painters of "the Cologne" and "Westphalian schools," whether of the fifteenth or the sixteenth century, it is ticklish steering. And we cannot affirm that our Berlin big-wig identifies many of them very perspicuously.

In regard to the Dutch school, the Director is wholly untainted by modern heterodoxy. All is true metal—of more or less current value—on which conventional connoisseurship has set its stamp. This makes him perhaps—for a publisher's purpose—the fitter compiler of a handbook designed for general circulation and addressed to English amateurs and picture-buyers. For have not our English dealers and wealthy aristocracy time out of mind had a *furor* for the Dutch school, so as to create the fabulous prices which rule? They even "discovered" Cuyp, De Hoogh, and Hobbema. They possess "nearly all" De Hoogh's 100 known pictures, "nine-tenths" of all

the Cuyps and Hobbemas in the world, two-thirds of the (younger) Van de Veldes, of the Backhuysens, and of many another Dutch master; with a "large proportion" of the Ruysdaels, of the elder Van de Veldes, of the works of Wynants, &c. Connoisseurs and old men (or old women) must not be offended! It would never do for a compiler to have original ideas, or be too far in advance of his readers. It is very curious to follow Waagen while he solemnly extols the Ruysdaels, Hobbemas, Van de Veldes, Backhuysens, and other Dutch landscape-painters:—without once referring them to Nature, without once condescending to entertain the question, how much natural truth do their works really pretend to set forth? Among the leading examples, by the way, cited of Ruysdael, the two acquired last year, at a cost of upwards of 2000*l.*, for our National Gallery, are not referred to. On them the Director is silent, though he must know them well, for he was present and a bidder at the sale (Count Stolberg's), at which poor Sir Charles Eastlake so grievously committed himself—and the nation. Yet it is Waagen's professed rule to refer to pictures easily accessible to his readers.

After Mr. Ruskin's recent dissection of two celebrated pictures by Wouvermans, it is especially amusing to contrast our Berlin Doctor's solemn summings-up of the Dutchman's merits, ever with an eye exclusively bent on externals—on "general keeping," "firm touch," "general brown tone," &c.: all in naive unconsciousness of there being anything hollow underneath. It is acknowledged, indeed, that "in his second and third manner his horses have a certain monotony;" and that "he almost always introduces a white horse for the chief mass of light"—as one, perhaps, knows. "In his earlier manner," too, it is "a somewhat heavy race of horses." We have here only space to quote the conclusion of Mr. Ruskin's felicitous *exposé* of the Wouvermans system of doing things, as exemplified in his "Landscape and Hunting Party" in the Munich Gallery. Any one familiar with Wouvermans can recognise its truth as descriptive of the general *animus* of the Dutchman's works. . . . "Things proceed with an oppressive quietude. The dancers are uninterested in the hunters, the hunters in the dancers; the hirer of the pleasure-boat perceives neither hart nor hind; the children are unconcerned at the hunter's fall; the bathers regard not the draught of fishes; the fishers fish among the bathers without apparently anticipating any diminution of their haul." Compare Waagen: "In the Munich Gallery, huntsmen following the stag through a broad piece of water, No. 208: this is of rare harmony, clearness, and delicacy." Another sample "is a little gem;" another "a picture of the highest order;" and so on.

One feature of the present handbook materially diminishes its value. This is its method, or rather want of method; the pedantic and mistaken jumble of the German, Flemish, and Dutch schools, and treatment of them as one school, as the "Teutonic." "The Teutonic style," a style which has no existence out of patriotic Teutonic heads—or muddleheads—persecutes one as a running headline, and ousts legitimate and rational ones throughout the two volumes. The Flemish, German, and Dutch schools are in reality wholly and recognisably distinct schools; although the Flemish was always exerting an irresistible influence on the German, and was the parent of the Dutch. It is about as rational to treat them as one style as it would be to talk of the Italian, Spanish, and French schools as one, allied though they be. For all purposes of reference the handbook would have been far more intelligible and suggestive if the three schools had been handled separately, in chronological order. The history of each would have been clearer. As it is, the reader is made to hop backwards and forwards from one half-century to another. This blending of distinct schools is originally due to Kugler. But Waagen, full of devotion to "Fatherland," has emphasised it. In some respects he has improved on the method of his predecessor, has essayed to adhere a little more to chronological order, and to keep the Flemish painters distinct from the Dutch. It is a serious error, however, to class Engelbrechtstein and Lucas von Leyden with the Flemish painters. Dutch by birth, they were Dutch in genius, were the quaint realistic sixteenth-century precursors of the materialistic men who in the following century made Holland famous in the annals of art, in a peculiar way of its own. A German has at the best small genius for method; always presents a singular contrast to the nimble French hand. In his account of the Dutch school, Waagen has no better device for classifying its masters than by arranging them according to arbitrary and extrinsic distinctions. As, whether they treated high-life, like Terburg, Netscher, Metsu, and others—or low-life, like Brower, Ostade, and the rest. Or, as they took "especial delight to represent the different relations in which man stands to that noble animal the horse," like Wouvermans and others. Or, as they "devoted themselves to the representation of cattle, sheep, goats, and dogs, with figures leading them, either in stables or out of doors;" like Paul Potter, A. Van de Velde, &c. And so on.

We may remark in parting that our good German's English is for a foreigner surprisingly correct in its dull way, both as regards construction and diction. The Doctor had previously tried his hand at English composition in his "Treasures of Art in Great Britain" (1854), and the supplementary volume of 1857; and he has made frequent and lengthened sojourns in England. We must protest, however, at the importation of the German word *Netherlandish*, a barbarism freely indulged in throughout the volumes. It is but rarely, on the other hand, we encounter so slipshod and enigmatic a sentence as this: "One very remarkable picture by him (Gerard Dow) is the blind Tobit going to meet his son, in Wardour Castle,

the seat of Lord Arundel." According to which we are led to conjecture that Tobit travelled in England at one period of his life.

The publisher has done his part to add to the value of the handbook by an index of names, which would have been more useful if it had also been an index of galleries and of topics. As many as sixty woodcuts, from outlines by Mr. Scharf, are given, which have a certain degree of use as tolerably correct *indexes* to the pictures thus represented. Of these, twenty-two are re-impressions from blocks used in the illustrated edition of 1854; and five from other blocks used in Crowe and Cavalcaselle's "Early Flemish Painters." The choice of subjects is not always happy or judicious. As when pictures (or rather engravings) are copied so familiar as Durer's "Knight, Death, and the Devil," and "Melancholy;" as the "Misers" of Quinten Matsys, or three particularly common prints (comparatively) by Lucas von Leyden; as Rubens's "Descent from the Cross," or the still more hackneyed "Charles I." of Van Dyck. If the student's edification rather than the publisher's pocket is to be consulted, it is high-class examples *not* previously engraved *ad nauseam*, and *not* universally accessible, which should be represented. Holbein's glorious "Triumph of Riches" and "Triumph of Poverty," from designs in Sir Charles Eastlake's possession, are, for instance, really welcome. A more explicit and reasonable table of contents is wanted. The insertion, again, of dates at the top of the page would materially enhance the value (for reference) and intelligence of handbooks like these. It is a little strange that it has never occurred to Mr. Murray or his advisers to add to his Handbooks of Painting a chronological table of the masters treated of in each. In this instance it should be in three parallel columns, respectively devoted to the German, Flemish, and Dutch schools. Such tables, if correctly drawn up, would be not only of daily practical use, but full of historical meaning. Too much care and thought can hardly be bestowed on these Handbooks, and would surely prove well invested.

RELIGION.

Christian Believing and Living. By F. D. HUNTINGTON, D.D. Edinburgh: Strahan and Co. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

COMING TO US FROM AMERICA, this book has many American peculiarities. Throughout earnest and frequently eloquent, it is now and then wearisome, from a monotonous magniloquence. It is defaced also by that rhapsodical sentimentalism which in America more than anywhere else is substituted for the genuine emotions of piety. Nevertheless, simply as a series of suggestions for edification, the book merits our warmest praise. From its catholic and devotional spirit, it cannot fail to enliven and ennoble, if it does not enrich the soul. Our author's logic and philosophy are unfortunately not so good as his ardent appeals, and it is a pity he did not limit himself to the latter. The main idea of the book is a fallacy. Admitting, as the author attempts to demonstrate, that faith is its own evidence, this would not prove that what faith accepts is the truth, any further than in its adaptation to the spiritual wants of the individual. The real point in debate is about the possibility of a supernatural revelation. Then, granting this possibility, the further question arises, how one kind of supernatural revelation is to be distinguished from another. The doctrine of supernatural revelation may be capable of the most triumphant demonstration, and it may not be difficult to show that there has only been one supernatural revelation from the beginning of the world. But for this purpose it will not do to tell us that criticism must be thrown aside, and that faith is all-sufficient unto itself. We are profoundly convinced that faith lies beyond the domain of criticism. It is absurd, however, like Dr. Huntington and reasoners of the same stamp, to invoke faith as puissant in the realm of faith, and argue for its competency to produce intellectual conviction too. Nothing has tended more to bring religion into contempt than the tortuous special pleading of many of its present defenders. Herein have the mystics of all ages alone been consistent. They speak with the authority of internal illumination, and this internal illumination they never attempt to explain or to vindicate. So far as I believe in another man's integrity, I have no right to quarrel with his faith or with the means whereby he has arrived thereat. But if he descends to an intellectual contest with me, he cannot complain if I wound him or perchance overthrow him with intellectual weapons. It is foolish to represent reason and faith as either antagonists or allies: they have simply no relation to each other. As the grandest miracles are the divine transfigurations of the heart, outward miracles, whether recognised or rejected, sink into secondary importance. But it is from the value attached to outward miracles, as compared with the miracles within, that so much and such tragical sophistry in the affairs of religion has arisen. A barren wonder supported by a barren rationalism may, if it chooses, call itself orthodoxy; but what matters it whether it is orthodoxy or heterodoxy if it is not the religious life? Dr. Huntington quotes Mr. James Martineau to the effect that orthodoxy furnished him, the heterodox, with food which his own theological system refused him. But it could do this only so far as orthodoxy and the religious life were identical. There is not a single article of the orthodox creed which is not susceptible of philosophical explanation. Yet the less philosophical explanation is essayed the more, as the religious life, must the orthodox creed march and penetrate. There are those who would preach uncompromisingly the most rigid principles

of orthodoxy; there are those who, without surrendering a few colossal dogmas, would mitigate orthodoxy in order to gain believers and not to offend believers. But both are guilty of a cardinal error. Men in the main yearn for, and never rest until they find, the doctrines into which most of vitality can be poured; so that it would be more correct to say that the religious life sought an orthodox mould, than that it was produced by orthodoxy. It is in the clear discernment of this and kindred truths that the beginning of the community's regeneration must be found. There are three leading agencies with which religion cannot dispense—love, mystery, and symbol. But these three become a social influence by being first an individual experience. We have still traditional mysteries, but we have allowed symbol and love to die. The world, or at least the English world, is placed in this anomalous condition, that Churches are, or seem to be, strong, while religion is weak. It is generally acknowledged that the Church of England has been gaining ground; and if some sects have expired or are expiring, some others, such as the Methodist and the Baptist sects, are as active and vigorous as ever. Spite of this, religion beholds its secret or avowed enemies increased. Its avowed enemies are scarcely deserving of a passing word. They are thoroughly insignificant. A hundred years ago the open opponents of religion in France, in England, in Germany, were men of learning and genius. At present, professed infidelity is shunned and despised as a vulgarity and a vileness. Indeed, it might almost be said that infidelity in the ancient sense no longer exists. But huge hosts of assailants are nevertheless visible, even if dimly. Saddest of all is the alienation of the people's heart. Then there is the indifference or the doubt of thinkers. Science likewise is undermining, though scarcely conscious thereof, honoured systems, revered institutions. The divorce between politics and religion is complete, though politicians may still pay to religion a hypocritical homage. Now, in the face of these formidable influences, the Churches are either quiescent, or work with a little more energy than usual an old, a worn, a worthless machinery. Are there not still imposing hierarchies, snug pews, cosy carriages, and flowing subscriptions? We are far from saying that this is all Pharisaism, though of Pharisaism there is enough; it is the Sadducee, far more than the Pharisee, who is here dangerous. In reading Dr. Huntington's book we had a pervading and painful feeling of unreality. He took us into a realm, not of dreams, but of ghastliest phantasms. Everything was imaginary, because an entire revolution in the feelings of society was disregarded. We are afraid that religionists, the sincerest, the saintliest, the sagest, commit the same blunder with which the defenders of existing governments are chargeable. Mankind were never in a mood so conservative as now, yet never were they less satisfied with ministries—social, political, ecclesiastical. They are conservative from the growing empire of material comfort, and because abstractions and abstractionists have been plunging from abyss into abyss of incapacity. Governments and Churches have mistaken this conservatism, which is partly ignoble and partly wise, for love of themselves. They therefore retire into a conservatism of their own, which is altogether ignoble and altogether foolish. And so the stupendous tree of humanity strikes deeper roots, throws forth more beautiful branches, bears more nourishing fruit, and governments and churches are so blind that they do not even see the tree. We should blame them more harshly for this if the community had teachers with more insight and prophets with more valour. But the world's teachers and prophets may at this hour be divided into five classes—the Millenarian and other charlatans; the drivelling and ignorant, if even ingenious and eloquent, Dilettantes; the Croakers, who would have been unhappy in Paradise, and whom it would be difficult to make happy in heaven; the picturesque Phrasemongers, and the noisy imitators of these. There are mortals who are continually telling us of the tribulations that are coming on the earth; yet marry and are given in marriage, buy and sell and grow rich just like their neighbours, and are the very keenest bargain-makers. He who has been an oracle on art or on things the most frivolous thinks that he must be an oracle on things the most earnest—an oracle on the universe; and no one has the courage to tell him that he is babbling nonsense. You suffer from indigestion, or you are naturally a cantankerous cur, and forthwith you strive to render every one as discontented and querulous as yourself. With words you can paint as others paint with colours. In this kind of skill you are unrivalled; but does this justify you in hurling forth fulminating speech as if you were Isaiah risen from the dead? You admire the picturesque phrasemonger; you think you are able to be a picturesque phrasemonger yourself; you are intolerably arrogant and vain; you are really a shallow creature, though not without gifts; but why should you attempt to meddle with whatsoever is most awful in duty and destiny, when you should have limited yourself in your clever though exceedingly coarse paintings to a Devonshire lane, or a gipsy encampment? Gentlemen, you have all your readers by thousands, or perchance by millions; but you are not victorious potencies in human fate, and assuredly Governments and Churches do not give heed either to your counsels or denunciations. If there are other teachers and prophets than those whom we have briefly but faithfully delineated, the community disregards them as completely as Churches and Governments disregard their more noisy and pretentious brethren. Yet there is no room for despair; to fight without hope is to fight with the intention of being defeated. What alone saddens us is that men with their heart so much in the work as Dr. Huntington should be as unfit

as the Epicureans to discern what is wanted and what is coming, and that they should think that they have achieved something marvellous when they have reproduced, varied, and vivified a theological nomenclature. The source of the error is in their own souls, and it is common as it is lamentable. They start with the principle that every one is bound to believe; they therefore fiercely smother their own doubts down. But is not the effort to believe the most terrible form of scepticism? Belief is as eminently a spontaneousness as affection. When belief then does not arrive of itself, we are rendering it impossible by forcing it to arrive. Where now are the believers? But how many suppose that they are sufficiently believers, if they compel themselves to believe! Are we not hereby saying that the development of the religious life has ceased for a season to be a natural process, and that we must calmly wait for the operations of the Holy Spirit ere a natural process it can again be. We are in the anomalous condition of striving too much in religion, and not striving enough in virtue: whereas in virtue we should strive infinitely, and in religion not strive at all. The more a hero, the more of self-reliance; the more a saint, the more of reliance on the Invisible. He then who in ages of apathy like ours proclaims strenuous individuality is the real religious reformer, though he may not directly enter on religious labours. Whatever might be the defects of religion among the ancients, morality always stood out clear and colossal. Religious observance was never accepted as a substitute for moral excellence. The gorgeousness of worship, the fervour of adoration, only rendered virtue the diviner in itself, the more unbending in its requirements. Even repentance could not disarm the avenging deities; nothing but pain and calamity prolonged through generations could do this. But now, the most loathsome wretch that ends his execrable career on a gibbet is supposed, by a jargon he is taught to mutter, to paralyse the hand of the Most High when raised in justest vengeance. Verily there must be an end soon of mocking God thus. Let us return to the true principle—that we have the chief share in building up our own virtue, but that God alone can implant our faith; that by no artificial, no human means can faith be created; and that it is better honestly to doubt, and honestly to confess our doubts, than to parade a creed which we do not earnestly hold, but desperately strive to retain.

ARTICUS.

We have also received a pamphlet entitled *Plain Papers on the Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration*. By H. T. (Dublin: George Herbert.)—*The Thorns in the Flesh; or, a New Explanation of 2 Cor. xii. 7.* (H. J. Tresidder.)—*The Reformation and its Blessings: a Discourse preached in Canongate Church, on the Forenoon of Sabbath, August 19, 1860.* By the Rev. Andrew R. Bonar. (Edinburgh: Myles Macphail. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—*The Christian Volunteer: a Sermon.* By the Rev. J. J. Needham, M.A. (Cambridge, Naylor and Co.)—*The Psalms of David Translated from the Hebrew into Blank Verse, for Chanting.* By the Rev. Richard Firth. Part I. (Hatchard and Co.)

FICTION.

Captain Brand, of the "Centipede." By Lieutenant H. A. Wise. London: Trübner and Co.

HUMILIATING AS THE CONFESSION MAY BE, we feel bound to admit that we nourish a lurking admiration for sea-villains. Cain and Hawkehurst were the darlings of our youth, and we have not yet outlived our feelings of regard for the "Red Rover." It is owing alone to a carnal appetite for something more alimentary than fire-eating, and to a natural tendency towards sea-sickness, that we did not seek our fortune upon the Spanish Main. There was no precedent for a sea-sick pirate, and we therefore relinquished with a sigh the hope of becoming a buccaneer. Nevertheless we still follow with interest the adventurous career of any fictitious pirate; and we consequently fell to with great gusto upon the perusal of the history of Captain Brand, of the *Centipede*. But, alas! we found that the world has altered. Captain Brand wants the chivalrous dash of our old friends; he is a murderous, avaricious, cold-blooded, sensual, unmitigated scoundrel. It is true that he has the time-honoured schooner, which can fly like the wind through channels impassable by other craft; the nautical knowledge and the power of command which, had he chosen the navy of his country, would have advanced him to the highest rank, did promotion go (as it doesn't) by merit; the white hands and the scented pocket-handkerchief so indispensable for the rover of the seas; the courtly air of high-breeding so natural and so essential to the constant associate of ruffians; and by day and by night the loaded pistol in the right-hand breeches-pocket without ever meeting with an accident. But then he wants the one redeeming point, a romantic attachment to a high-born lady who follows him through sunshine and through storm, through all the many perils that beset him, and when they crush him in the hour of death. Nor does he die as a chivalrous rover should. We had waited anxiously for the moment when, chased by a cruiser, overtaken by a tempest, running fast upon a reef of rocks, he should suddenly put his ship about, raise the black flag with the skull and cross-bones, fire the powder magazine, and go down, crew and all, with a blasphemous yell of defiance. Captain Brand runs upon the rocks; his ship splits and goes down; but he by a miracle escapes, and lives, not to make a name in the honourable profession of arms (which is the regular course when a pirate escapes drowning), but to linger away a miserable existence, "plaited" down on a bier by a Christian and a gentleman who had been served in the same way by the gallant Captain, and escaped providentially from the

horrible death which awaited him from hunger and thirst and a blazing sun and the stings of mosquitoes. To add to the horrors of his position, Captain Brand is so strapped down, that one of his fingers is made to point to the letter "L" (for Lucia) upon a stone erected over the grave of an unfortunate young lady whom he had beguiled, and who died broken-hearted when she found that her infamous deceiver was a pirate. His end is thus described:

Was it a dream, Captain Brand? No; a frightful reality! Don't you feel a fresh thorn at every slow pulse of the heart they are aiming at? And don't you hear those dread croakings of gulls and cormorants flapping in the air, who have left their prey on the reef to join the vultures in their feast on the shore? You may almost catch the grating sounds of the rasping jaws of the sharks, as they crowd into the inlet, and rest their cold noses on the shelly cove where you slept!

Flesh and blood and pinions and beaks can endure it no longer. A cloud of carnivorous birds swoop down at last, snap the black pall in their talons and bills, and fly fighting and screaming away with it. Another cloud, darker than the rest, light upon the body, and while the needle-points pierce the palpitating heart, and the breath flutters on the still, clenched lips and nostrils, the eyes are picked out, and the flesh is torn piecemeal, hide strands and all, till nothing is left but a hideous white skeleton, with the long bony finger pointing to the letter L.

From the first few sentences it will appear that this novel is written in the interrogative style. The writer doesn't tell you distinctly that Doctor Paul is a pitiless man; but he says:

Doctor Paul! Don't you pity that flying, dirty wretch, with his mutilated hand, and soul-beseeching gaze out of those greenish frozen eyes, where a ray of mercy never entered, but whose icy lids fairly crack as your shadow stamps across them?

And then he answers his own question:

No! not a ray of pity or mercy for the infamous villain; not even a twitch of the little finger of his bloody, mutilated white hand! No! not the faintest hope of pity! He shall die in such torments as even a pirate never devoted a victim!

A little of this is well; it has the charm of variety, and it sometimes heightens the excitement; but much irritates the reader and borders upon the ludicrous. Everybody knows how slight is the partition between the sublime and the ridiculous, and we don't recollect to have seen it anywhere slighter than in the following description of Capt. Brand "in a rage:"

Then, with an angry frown, he approached the table, poured out a cup of black coffee, threw rather than dropped in a lump of sugar, and sat himself down for his morning's meal. He had scarcely, however, gulped down his cup of coffee and choked after it a slice of toast, than he pushed away the breakfast things, snapped his teeth together like a steel clasp, biting a toothpick in twain by the effort; and then, tossing the pieces away, he dashed his hand into the cigar-box, extracted one, touched it to the pan of coals and began to smoke savagely.

The "throwing rather than dropping" a lump of sugar in the coffee and the "biting a toothpick in twain" remind one of the petulant wrath of a spoiled child. The second villain in the story is a Don Ignacio Sanchez, a sort of under-sized Cyclops, having but one eye like a red-hot coal, and always wearing a knife up his sleeve to counterbalance the advantage which his friend the pirate would otherwise possess in the loaded pistol heretofore alluded to. For the other *dramatis personæ* imagine two ladies, sisters, a commodore, a faithful negro, a hideous negress, the only person who ever loved Capt. Brand, but who "never told her love," as she had the misfortune to be dumb—merchants, sailors, A.B. pirates, a doctor, and a little boy who is really the hero of the tale. He is the son of one of the sisters, falls into Capt. Brand's hands, is adopted by the doctor, ultimately is restored to his parents, marries his cousin, and lives happily ever after. The plot is not very intricate, the incidents are numerous and highly coloured, the language is often smart but sometimes rhodomontadic, and the descriptions of sea movements often very nicely and very graphically written. There is a difficulty sometimes about the concords for which we are at a loss to account: for instance, at page 49 we were startled to find that "the trampling of feet were heard," and in other places other carelessnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pianoforte, its Origin, Progress, and Construction, with some Account of Instruments of the same class which preceded it, viz., the Clavichord, the Virginal, the Spinet, the Harpsichord, &c. To which is added a selection of interesting specimens of music composed for keyed instruments by Blüthman, Byrd, Bull, Frescobaldi, Dumont, Chambonnières, Lully, Purcell, Muffat, Couperin, Kuhnau, Scarlatti, Sebastian Bach, Mattheson, Handel, Emmanuel Bach, &c. By EDWARD F. RIMBAULT, LL.D., Member of the Royal Academy of Music in Stockholm, &c. London: Cocks and Co.

DR. RIMBAULT in the work before us has addressed himself to a task of considerable importance, one pregnant with thought, care, research, and erudition. Heretofore this branch of musical history was extremely scant in reliable information, although the pianoforte attained years ago the deserved appellation of the "household orchestra." Learned societies have been irradiated time and oft by "papers," and volumes intended for the outer world have wormed their way among institutions visited by the more humble, yet not less energetic searcher after knowledge. Nevertheless, if all that has been read on the one hand, and written on the other, were duly examined, they would be found insufficient to satisfy the mental activity of either one class or the other. The reason is obvious; the great bulk has been composed of materials put together without sufficient regard to

usefulness or chronological exactitude. We would not aver that there have been no treatises upon the history of the pianoforte worthy of perusal; for broad fact goes to the contrary. M. Fétis, the celebrated French critic and historian, some forty years ago, wrote a highly interesting "sketch," and a few other minds of a similar stamp have contributed from time to time in filling it in. Still a large open space remained unoccupied, until Dr. Rimbault surveyed the plot, and resolved upon erecting a superstructure vaster in scale than any previously attempted, and more suitable to the requirements of the times. In order to give to this undertaking completeness, the architect had to pierce the dim vista of antiquity for choice drawings, as well as to ransack far-off countries for appropriate materials. Nor in vain, for he has heaped up treasures rare as they are abundant. But, in the midst of these accumulations, he has not disdained the gleanings of other explorers in the same field; exercising, however, in their application a sound discretion in the use of what to keep and what to cast away.

The plan and arrangement pursued throughout the book are admirably adapted to convey a clear and accurate idea of the progress of the instrument towards completion. The division is tripartite, containing—first, The History of the Pianoforte; second, The Construction of the Pianoforte; third, The Early Composers for Instruments of the Pianoforte class. There are also supplementary chapters on tuning and other matters, extremely well propounded for those who have instruments of this kind under their care.

For the true history of the pianoforte we are carried back, as of necessity, to the wild regions of fable and mythology. Whether Mercury or Hermes invented the lyre we must ever remain in blissful ignorance; but there can be little doubt that the germ of the pianoforte existed in the first musical instrument of stretched strings, no matter by what name called. Admitting it to have been the lyre, the advance from this primitive model to the harp is one that the imagination may compass without effort. Ages seem to have rolled away before any very sensible stride is manifest. The psaltery, dulcimer, and cithole stand out in bold relief among the mediæval instruments that preceded the clavier. But what a mighty chasm yawns between! With the introduction of the clavier the pianoforte is strongly shadowed forth. All the early instruments with keys applied, such as the claviertherium and clavierchord (rectangular in shape), seem to embalm the idea of the first square pianoforte. The clavierchord took another form, which subsequently grew into the harpsichord, the strings being disposed after the fashion of the harp. But, lest we should trench upon Dr. Rimbault's ground in defining the instruments of this period, we will let him speak for himself. "Guido is said to have invented the clavier, or key-board; and it is not at all improbable that he was the first to apply it to the mediæval instrument of many strings: at any rate, the monochord seems to have been the same with the clavierchord, and as such was the progenitor of the harpsichord, the spinet, the virginals, and the pianoforte of modern times."

At the end of the sixteenth century the virginal was the most popular keyed instrument in England, and was to be found in the house of almost every person of education. In the following century the virginal became common, the spinet usurped attention, and this, in turn, gave way to the pianoforte. The sounds of the spinet were modified by having their wires carried over a bent bridge, whereas those of the virginal were stretched from the points of support to their screw pegs. It is quite clear that the harpsichord was only a large-sized spinet with the addition of a second string to each note. Harpsichords were not much used in England before the latter half of the seventeenth century; it was then called the harpsicon and the harpsicol. The great power of the double string and the application of pedals to the instrument produced a wonderful reformation in the taste of the age. The following description of it, now nearly two centuries ago, is worth extracting:

This instrument is in shape and bulk just like a harpsicon, only it differs in the order of it, thus, viz.: There is made right underneath the keys near the ground, a kind of cubbord or box, which opens with a little pair of doors, in which box the performer sets both his feet, resting them upon his heels (his toes a little turning up), touching nothing till such time as he has a pleasure to employ them; which is after this manner, viz., there being right underneath his toes four little pummels of wood, under each foot two, any one of these four he may tread upon at his pleasure; which, by the weight of his foot, drives a spring, and so causeth the whole instrument to sound either soft or loud, according as he shall choose to tread any of them down. The outside of the right foot drives one, and the inside of the same foot drives another, so that by treading his foot a little awry, either outward or inward, he causeth a various stop to be heard at his pleasure, and if he clap down his foot flat, then he takes them both at the same time (which is a third variety, and louder). Then he has ready under his left foot two other various stops, and by the like order and motion of the foot he can immediately give you three varieties, either *softer* or *louder*, as with the right foot beforementioned he did. So that you may perceive he has several various stops at pleasure, and all quick and nimble by the ready turn of the foot. And by this pretty device is this instrument made wonderfully rare and excellent, so that doubtless it excels all harpsicols or organs in the world, for admirable sweetness and humour either for a private or a consort use.

The English harpsichords of the eighteenth century, notwithstanding the vast workshops of the Continent, took the lead; but just as these instruments had attained their greatest elevation, a note was sounded that predicted a thorough change in the principle of action. The quill was about to give way to the hammer; and in the course of about three years three makers, in three different nations born, put in an almost simultaneous claim for the invention of the pianoforte. This

of course gave rise to much disputation. Dr. Rimbault has devoted a liberal share of his pages to the examination of the merits of the various claimants, and has awarded a judgment quite in consonance with our view of the matter. He says: "It is singular that these three ingenious men, Christofali, Marius, and Schröter, should have conceived the same idea, within a few years of each other, and without any apparent communication or collision. But the priority is certainly due to the Italian maker (Christofali), whose claims are now fully established. The object of centuries was at length accomplished. The quill, pig's bristle, thorn, ivory tongue, leathern tongue, were soon to be banished. A small hammer was made to strike the string, and evoke a clear, precise, and delicate tone unheard before. The "scratch with a sound at the end of it" was doomed to a lingering fate. The harpsichord had been changed into an instrument of *percussion*, and it only remained for later manufacturers to perfect, extend, and popularise the now "world-wide pianoforte."

As the new instrument was viewed in the light of an innovator, its early steps were not rapid ones. There was a world of prejudice to remove, and a different mode of treatment to be adopted. In France the brothers Erard had to contend against existing interests which at times seemed sufficiently powerful to drive them from the kingdom. But all turmoils have an end. In course of time horizontal grands, in a great measure through their agency, came into fashion. In England an impetus was given by the arrival of twelve German mechanics seeking employment, and who obtained from this circumstance the appellation of "the twelve apostles." Charles Dibdin, a name dear to Englishmen, is recorded as having been the first person to perform publicly on the pianoforte. This event transpired on the 16th of May 1767, and is announced as follows:

End of Act I.

"Miss Brickler will sing a favourite song from Judith, accompanied by Mr. Dibdin, on a new instrument called PIANO FORTE."

Mason, who was a poet and a musician too, paid considerable attention to the improvement of the instrument, and projected models for the removal of several defects. The original scale was from F F (octave below that immediately under the bass staff) up to F in alt, comprising five octaves; the first addition was of half an octave upwards to C in altissimo; then the scale was carried down to C C C. Thus by degrees the keyboard became extended. The compositions of Clementi tended very much to establish the pianoforte in favour, while he also helped to improve the mechanism of the instrument. "The pianoforte," says Dr. Rimbault, "was now firmly established in the public favour, and the date of Clementi's commencing manufacturer (*i.e.* 1800) gave the death-blow to the old harpsichord." An interesting chapter is devoted to the progress of the pianoforte in the 19th century, referring, however, chiefly to patented inventions. In the second division of the work we hardly meet with a page that will not amply repay a perusal. To those unacquainted with the construction of the pianoforte, the following section, on "Framing," may be read with some degree of surprise and interest also.

"When we open a pianoforte, especially 'a grand,' we are struck by the appearance of bars and rods, and strengtheners of various kinds, placed in different directions, not merely with a view to give form and stability to the instrument, but to resist the powerful strain to which it is exposed by the tension of the strings. This tension is something extraordinary, and requires for its due appreciation a little consideration of the phenomena of a stretched string or wire. Let us suppose that a wire is wound round two pegs or pins placed a yard apart, and that it is merely brought into a straight line without any attempt at stretching it. If struck with a soft hammer, it will yield a low sound, due to a small number of vibrations per second; but if we wish to elevate the pitch of the tone, we can do so by increasing the tension or stiffness of the wire. A tuning-key being placed on one of the pegs to which the wire is attached, the peg can be turned round, and a portion of the wire wound on it: this necessarily increases the tension of the portion of the wire extending between the pegs: the increase of tension increases the rapidity of vibrations when the wire is struck, and this increased rapidity gives a more elevated pitch to the tone elicited. Now, in conformity with one of the laws of force, the wire pulls with a power equal to that by which it has been stretched; it tends to regain the state which it originally had, and by this tendency exerts a powerful dragging or pulling force on the pins to which its two ends are attached, and on the framework wherein the pins are inserted. This force is exerted by every wire according to the tension given to it, and the aggregate force is surprisingly great. It is calculated that the tension of the strings in a full-sized grand pianoforte amounts to eleven or twelve tons, or about twenty-five thousand pounds. This is, in fact, the force tending to draw together the two ends of the framework to which the wires are attached. It may easily be conceived that the strength of the framing necessary to resist this force must be very considerable. The various pieces of wood are, in many instances, 'glued up,' so that the strain of one component part shall extend in one direction, and that of the other at right angles to it."

Here, for the present, we must stop; but there is yet a bright path of travel with Dr. Rimbault in other portions of this history. If in some few instances he has not gone down to the root of the matter, he has described its surface so intelligibly as to enable the thoughtful to predicate from what has been advanced, and to afford the unthinking

what they will understand and relish far better than theory or speculation. As a work of reference, independent of its antiquarian lore and musical intelligence, Dr. Rimbault's history will be invaluable henceforth and for ever.

Odd Journeys in and out of London. By JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD, Author of "Under Bow Bells," "Rubbing the Gilt Off," &c. London: Groombridge and Sons. 1860. pp. 391.

READERS of *All the Year Round* who may feel curious as to the authorship of various papers in that periodical will, on seeing Mr. Hollingshead's "Odd Journeys," immediately recognise him as the writer of some of the wittiest and most attractive papers in Mr. Dickens's journal. To Mr. Hollingshead's previously published work, "Rubbing the Gilt Off," we took exception, on the score that the writer did not appear to us very eminently adapted for the post of a teacher of political economy. Otherwise we gladly admitted that the literary merits of his book were great. In "Odd Journeys in and out of London" Mr. Hollingshead has wisely eschewed the political element which intruded itself upon the reader throughout so large a portion of his previous volume, and which could scarcely be acceptable to any one who was not a very enthusiastic partisan of Mr. Bright. In a word, "Odd Journeys" can offend none of his readers, and will be certain to amuse, if not instruct, all of them.

A keen observer and an excellent narrator, Mr. Hollingshead is never tedious. He does not, however, appear to us to have a very keen sense of poetry or pathos—elements, we admit, not essential to the composition of the true political economist. He has in him more of the spirit of Democritus than of Heraclitus; he prefers laughter to weeping; and would perhaps rather, for the choice, be occupied in demolishing a false idol than in paying court to true divinity. We may further add, for the benefit of such of our contemporaries as are prone to bewail the supposed extravagances of style of the so-called Dickens's school, that Mr. Hollingshead writes in the most terse and vigorous English, and seems to have ever ready at hand the exact words which he requires to express his meaning. We cannot now do better than allow our traveller to speak for himself.

The writer and his friend "Cuddy" are at two o'clock a.m. in the interior of a barge on the Grand Junction Canal, near Paddington:

The picture struck the astonished gaze of a Paddington lock-keeper, who had been man and boy at that lock for five-and-twenty years, and who had never seen anything like it in the hold of a fly-barge—always devoted to bales, boxes, and casks—during the whole course of his long experience. He gazed in silence, and went away while the lock was filling with water, only to return and to indulge in another gaze. No one connected with the boat volunteered to enlighten him as to the cause of the very unusual spectacle; and, after a time, which the junction of the two locks allowed him for rumination, he came up to the side of the boat, close to the opening in the tarpaulin, and delivered himself of a few words to myself and Cuddy. It may be that he had been solacing the solitude of his hut with something of a comforting nature, and had issued with an over-developed sense of dignity and authority. It may be that his temper was a little soured by seeing the bottle, and receiving no invitation from the eccentric passengers and owners to partake of its contents. Anyway, his tone was thick, and his meaning unfriendly.

"I don't know who you are, an' I don't know who you may be," he began; "you may be all right, and you may not; but I'm here to do my duty."

Cuddy explained to him the very confined limits of that duty, which consisted in opening and shutting the lock-gates, and seeing that no one threw dead dogs or cats in the water, to obstruct the channel. This remark had an irritating effect.

"Sir," he resumed, addressing himself particularly to Cuddy, who maddened him by drinking out of the bottle, "I don't know who you are, an' I don't know who you may be, but I know my duty; if I didn't, I hadn't ought to be here."

Something called him away at this point, for a moment; but he returned immediately to the attack.

"I see a party in the barge," he resumed, "and how do I know who they are?"

"How, indeed?" replied Cuddy.

"Very well, I know my duty. I don't know who you may be—"

Our barge had, by this time, cleared the locks, and the argumentative but language-limited lock-keeper was left behind upon a brickwork promontory, struggling with his frozen eloquence, and with many conflicting emotions.

We should not be surprised if the following description sends a number of fishermen and others, when next we have a summer, voyaging on the track of the writer—i.e. if they can obtain the permission of the directors of the Grand Junction Canal:

Now we were floating on a low level, deeply embowered in trees, which in some places nearly closed over our heads; now we were on a high level, commanding a view of woods and meadows, stretching away for miles; now we came to long avenues of stately trees, the valued heirlooms of ancient families and the growth of centuries; now we came to smoothly-shaven lawns, to parks, and gardens running down to the water's edge; now we came to long armies of tall, spear-shaped reeds, half rising from the water, and bowing with slow dignity and reverence as we passed by; now we came to distant red-bricked mansions, playing at be-peep amongst lofty trees; then, as the graceful windings of our river carried us further into the bosom of the parks, we saw them for a few minutes standing boldly out upon the brow of a hill, and then we lost them at another turn in the stream; now we came to little side brooks, which broke musically over small sparkling waterfalls, gliding into our silent by-way, which carried them gently away; now we came to old rope-worn bridges that stood out against a lofty background of rustling poplars, whose tops were only familiar to the cloud-loving skylarks; now we came to other bridges, the arches of which seemed half full of shady water, and closed in with banks of shrubs and flowers, through which it would be cruel to force a passage; and now we passed little Ophelia-loved pools, overhung with willows, tinted with weeds, and silent as roadside graves.

The crew of the good ship or barge are somewhat perplexed at the momentous object which compels two well-dressed travellers to be their companions for some days:

For strangers we are, and very mysterious strangers too, especially to the not over keen intellect of Captain Randle. Any idea that he may at one time have entertained about our being upon a scientific engineering expedition, having reference to the present condition of the canal, must have been entirely dispelled by our gross ignorance of practical details. Sometimes, I fancy, Captain Randle had a vague notion that I was a person of enormous capital, bent upon purchasing the whole plant and business of his masters, the company; and at these periods he must have had grave misgivings about the prudence of the worthy chairman and manager, who had sent us upon our tour of inspection in a lightly-loaded barge. Long before the shades of the first evening had fallen upon our journey, both the captain and the straw-haired young man had thoroughly settled that Cuddy was my favourite, cherished, and faithful body-servant, and he was accordingly addressed, after this, by the whole of the crew, by the familiar title of William. To add to the mystery of our presence, a French classic belonging to Cuddy was found upon the deck, and handed by the captain to the straw-coloured young man (the only one amongst the crew who could read) to decipher. Of course he failed to make anything of it, although we had not the pleasure of witnessing his attempt, and the book was placed carefully again upon the spot where it was found. Although I had heard the most wonderful distortion of language coming from the lips of the captain, such as saying "useful matches," under the notion that he was calling for lucifers; and, although I felt certain that any conversation with Cuddy, within hearing of our commander, was strictly private, incomprehensible, and confidential when carried on in words of two or more syllables, I could not resist the unamiable desire of accusing Captain Randle of a secret indulgence in the literary riddle belonging to my friend.

"Noa, Must'r Olly," he said, in a somewhat melancholy tone, slowly shaking his head (he called me Must'r Olly, although it bore only the faintest resemblance to my name, from the same cause that made him turn lucifer into useful). "Noa, I bean't a scollard; an' if I was, I couldn't read that!"

"Why not?" I inquired.

"Why?" he replied, with a simple smile of wonder, slightly raising his voice, and pointing to his straw-haired son; "he can't make onythin' of that, an' he can read a'most onythin'! You see, Must'r Olly," continued the old man, following out a train of reflection he had fallen into, "I'm a Coompany's man, an' I can't be messed about. I've been on these canals now, man an' boy, nigh fifty year, most o' that time w' Messrs. Pickford, and I've lived long enough to know that England is noa place for a doonce."

"Well, but," interposed Cuddy, with a good-humoured intention, "you've worked hard, have done your duty, and are not very badly off, after all."

"Noa, William," returned Captain Randle, addressing himself to Cuddy. "Noa, I'm not; an' if I left the boat to-morrow, I shouldn't starve, for I've managed to put by a pund or two in my time."

By the way, "Cuddy" and "Must'r Olly" seem somewhat out in their limited geographical knowledge. What took them to Brentford? They must have gone in an exceedingly "zigzag direction" if they put in at that port on their way to Uxbridge and Rickmansworth. If the route just mentioned was legitimately taken by the worthy pair of travellers in question, we think that Captain Randle's calculation that one dead horse cost each director fourpence could not possibly have been correct. Twice the money would not have purchased a sufficient number of steeds to conduct our travellers on their very circuitous journey. Possibly the pie and its concomitants prevented our travellers from seeing clearly, especially as it was two a.m. when they made the discovery that Brentford was *en route* for Uxbridge by canal.

The following extract will put the reader in possession of some of the difficulties which the London District Telegraph Company had to contend with at its commencement:

The British householder (number one) took time to consider. The pole that the company wished to raise upon his roof might not be ornamental; might not suit the taste of his wife, who at that moment was unwell; might not meet with the approbation of his landlord, who was very fastidious, and very old. If the company would like to communicate with his landlord, that gentleman was to be found in Berkshire, if he had not gone to Switzerland, if he was not up the Rhine. The British householder (number sixty) was only one of a firm, and he could give no definite answer without his partner's consent. The British householder (number sixty-eight) was of a vacillating disposition, and after he had said yes, he took the trouble to run up the street, because he had suddenly decided to say no. The British householder (number seventy) was the second mate of a trading vessel, at that time supposed to be running along the South American coast. His wife was not prepared to say whether he had any objection to a flag-staff (although she thought he had not); and she could give no permission to the company until his return. The British householder (number seventy-four) very politely allowed a survey of his roof; and when the most eligible point was fixed upon, he had legal doubts whether he had any power over it, as it was on a party wall. His next-door neighbour, when applied to, was equally scrupulous, and without counsel's opinion it was impossible to get any further. The British householder (number ninety) was in a mist with regard to the whole scheme. He associated telegraphs of all kinds with large railway stations; and large railway stations with red and white signal lights. He would sacrifice a good deal for science and the public interest, but to have his parapet glaring all night like a doctor's doorway, was more than he could bear to think of. An explanation, accompanied by a display of small pocket models (one of a standard, as large as a pencil-case; the other of a bracket, the size of a watch), was necessary to pacify him; and when he found that no lamp was required, he gave his conditional consent. The British householder (number ninety-two) was inclined to be facetious, and he hoped that the company would not do anything to blow him up. The British householder (number ninety-eight) was only too glad to be of service, but unfortunately his house was so old and so crumbling, that not another nail could be driven into it with safety. The British householder (number five hundred and four) was an old lady subject to fits, and she only wondered what next would be proposed to her to hurry her into the grave. The British householder (number six hundred and ten) was another old lady, who worshipped a clean passage; and she merely consented upon condition that the workpeople only passed through her house once, to get at the roof, carefully wiping their shoes on the mat in the passage, and once again, to leave the premises, on coming down, carefully wiping their shoes on the mat in the attic. An agreement was made upon this peculiar basis, and the carpenters were kept sixteen hours amongst the chimney-pots, their food being drawn up by a rope from the street. The British householder (number seven hundred and six) was almost rash in his obliging disposition, and he gave the company full permission to take his roof off if they found it in the way. The British householder (number seven hundred and four) might have been induced to give his assistance, had not his wife loudly warned

him, from the depths of the shop parlour, to beware. The consent of British householder (number eight hundred and ten) was secured by a display of the pocket models; but, when the workmen arrived with a pole as long as a clothes-prop, he stopped them, on the ground that they were attempting an imposition. He had not allowed for the portable character of the models, and the pole he expected to see fixed on the housetop was about the size of a toothpick.

A book like the one before us, remarkable for sterling good sense conveyed in terse masculine English, cannot fail to add to the well-earned reputation which its writer already enjoys.

Playhours and Half-holidays; or, Further Experiences of Two School-boys. By the Rev. J. C. ATKINSON, Incumbent of Danby, author of "Walks, Talks, Travels, and Exploits of Two Schoolboys." Illustrated by COLEMAN. London: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge. 1860. pp. 443.

MR. ATKINSON'S first volume drew from us a verdict of warm commendation, which we can conscientiously repeat with respect to his "Playhours and Half-holidays." This latter is certain to be a favourite with schoolboys, from the happy intermixture of fun and adventure which is to be found in its pages; and we may add that from its manly, healthy tone, it well deserves to occupy this position of favouritism. If any fault can be urged against Mr. Atkinson's sketches, it is that they throw an ideal halo round schoolboy life. At least, our own school experiences, as well as those of our acquaintances, are very different from those which Masters Robert Benson and Jack Edwards will have to draw upon when they have arrived at man's estate. Our own "Orbili" were for the most part "plagios" enough, and of quite a different stamp from that model master Dr. Noble, who is as ready in helping his pupils to construe a hard passage in their Delestat, as in elucidating for their behoof entomological and ornithological mysteries, or lending them geological hammers. As for the two youthful heroes of "Playhours and Half-holidays," we readily admit that their merits as sketched by Mr. Atkinson's pen are great; but great also are their rewards. All their ordinary playhours the fortunate pair spend in active sports, and their half-holidays in emptying birds' nests, catching butterflies, or fishing. Nevertheless they are at the head of their class, and they "construe and answer in such a way as to do themselves great credit, and give their master almost unmingled satisfaction." Benson, too, who from the narrative appears to have much preferred birdsnesting to the cricket-field, suddenly blossoms into a first-rate bowler as well as wielder of the bat. Indeed, mainly by the assistance rendered them by this juvenile Crichton, eight boys with three men contrive to beat a "crack" eleven composed entirely of adults. In most of our public schools the competition is so severe, that the play hours are too often sadly trenched upon by the exacting Muse or the severe Mathesis; and the exigencies of discipline scarcely allow the best-natured pedagogue to permit such close relations between himself and his pupils as Dr. Noble found possible. In a tale these relations are very fascinating; in real life we fear they are quite impossible. Mr. Atkinson's book will, we doubt not, kindle a love of nature among many *cirradi pueri*, by converting them into ardent entomologists and ornithologists. It is sad, however, to think that even the study of natural history is not attended by cruelty. We tremble for the hosts of butterflies and caterpillars which admiring readers of this volume will set about impaling in imitation of Bob Benson and Jack Edwards, and sigh for "mourning Philomels" and their soon-to-be rifled nests. Mr. Atkinson, indeed, makes his model schoolboys duly respect "the quality of mercy," by generally leaving to the parent birds a modicum of the eggs in each nest that they discover; but he can scarcely do as much for the insects which become the prey of our youthful entomologists. A very comfortable theory has indeed been lately started by no mean authority on natural history, Mr. Coleman, who stoutly maintains that insects are without feeling and have not the slightest objection to be mutilated or impaled. If this doctrine be true, it will have the effect not only of easing the tender conscience of the specimen-hunter, but also of converting some of the finest lines in English poetry into arrant nonsense.

Etiquette, Social Ethics, and Dinner-Table Observances. (Houlston and Wright. pp. 128.)—We are not among those who expect to find any very marked improvement in the manners of a people follow very closely upon the publication of even the very best handbook of *etiquette*. The term is, of itself, distasteful to us; for it is borrowed from a people who have never understood the real use and meaning of manners, but who have always mistaken mere form and ceremony for that real code of social laws which alone is worthy of the name. Manners are no more to be taught by precept than pronunciation or the use of the sword can be so communicated: nothing but example and constant practice will serve. It would be as absurd to set a lad, ignorant of any language but his own, to travel abroad after committing to memory a collection of phrase-books, as to expect him to conduct himself properly in society after the study of such a manual as this. Good social manners are nothing but this to do the best thing under the circumstances in the most graceful manner possible; and as circumstances are perpetually varying, the application of fixed, inflexible rules is simply an absurdity. To put yourself and everybody else at ease, to respect the feelings of everybody—these are the principal canons of manners, and the petty rules which the compilers of such volumes as these lay down are arbitrary, if not ridiculous. The worst feature of such works is that the author or compiler seldom, if ever, understands the principles with which he attempts to deal. Thus, when the reader is told that he ought not to tell in one company what he sees or hears in another, the advice must be taken *cum grano*. The principle, properly understood, is an admirable one, and it is, never to

talk trivially about the actions of other people. All scandal lies in this. The volume before us is neither better nor worse than many similar compilations which we have met with. Most of the anecdotes are rather old, but some of the maxims deserve to be attended to, and there are some directions as to carving, and how to fold table napkins, which are likely to be of service to waiters.

Sunbeams for all Seasons: a selected Series of Precepts, Counsels, and Cautions relating to the Hopes, Pleasures, and Sorrows of Life, With Definitions, Proverbs, &c. (Houlston and Wright. pp. 240.)—The compiler of this little volume has simply printed a very well-selected commonplace book, in which quotations from all kinds of authors relating to the subjects specified in the title-page have been carefully entered up. The passages are arranged alphabetically, according to their subject, and there is a cross index for reference. In the library of the "leading-article writer," or of the speech-maker in search of sentiments, the volume should take place next to Macdonald's "Dictionary of Quotations."

Amateur Soldiering: What will they do with it? By AMICUS. (Printed for the author by Charles Fox. pp. 16.)—The author of this pamphlet is not complimentary to the Volunteer movement. He regards the anticipation of French invasion a bugbear, and asserts that, were it a reality, the proper defence of England is upon the waters. In the present state of public feeling on this subject his views are not likely to win much attention.

Overshadows to the Lakes. By EDWIN WAUGH. (Manchester: A. Ireland and Co. pp. 49.)—The author of this little pedestrian guide to the north-west coast and part of the lake district is already well known for his amusing "Sketches of Lancashire Life Localities." He is of the school of Mr. Walter White, though somewhat in arrears of that indomitable pedestrian. His guide book is amusing, though only partially useful; and if he intends to gain for it a place in the tourist's knapsack, we recommend Mr. Waugh to insert a few facts about inns, prices, and conveyances, and an occasional notice of a fishing station, when possible.

We have also received *Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines* Edited by Robert Hunt, F.R.S. Part XII. (Longmans.)—The third edition of a *Memoir of William Guthrie*. By William Mitchell. (H. J. Tresidder.)—*The Christian Examiner*. No. CCXXI. (Boston: Walker, Wise, and Co.)—A neat reprint of *Salad for the Social*. By the author of "Salad for the Solitary." (Bentley.)—A new and revised edition of *Farming for the Million*. By George Gienny, F.H.S. (Houlston and Wright.)—Nos. 31, 32, 33, and 34 of *A Comprehensive History of India, Civil and Social*. (Blackie and Son.)

THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* has the fourth chapter of Mr. Thackeray's "Four Georges," the subject this time being furnished by "the greatest gentleman in Europe," of whom the great moralist of the day does not entertain a very high opinion:

To make a portrait of him at first seemed a matter of small difficulty. There is his coat, his star, his wig, his countenance simpering under it: with a slate and a piece of chalk, I could at this very desk perform a recognisable likeness of him. And yet, after reading of him in scores of volumes, hunting him through old magazines and newspapers, having him here at a ball, there at a public dinner, there at races and so forth, you find you have nothing—noting but a coat and wig and a mask smiling below it—nothing but a great simulacrum. His sire and grandsires were men. One knows what they were like: what they would do in given circumstances: that on occasion they fought and demeaned themselves like tough good soldiers. They had friends whom they liked according to their natures; enemies whom they hated fiercely; passions, and actions, and individualities of their own. The sailor king who came after George was a man: the Duke of York was a man, big, burly, loud, jolly, cursing, courageous. But this George, what was he? I look through all his life, and recognise but a bow and a grin. I try and take him to pieces, and find silk stockings, padding, stays, a coat with frogs and a fur collar, a star and blue ribbon, a pocket-handkerchief prodigiously scented, one of Truefitt's best nutty brown wigs reeking with oil, a set of teeth, and a huge black stock, underwaist-coats, more underwaistcoats, and then nothing. I know of no sentiment that he ever distinctly uttered. Documents are published under his name, but people wrote them—private letters, but people spelt them. He put a great George P. or George R. at the bottom of the page and fancied he had written the paper: some bookseller's clerk, some poor author, some *man* did the work; saw to the spelling; cleaned up the slovenly sentences, and gave the lax maudlin slipslop a sort of consistency. He must have had an individuality: the dancing-master whom he emulated, nay, surpassed—the wig-maker who curled his toupee for him—the tailor who cut his coats, had that. But, about George, one can get at nothing actual. That outside, I am certain, is pad and tailor's work; there may be something behind, but what? We cannot get at the character; no doubt never shall. Will men of the future have nothing better to do than to unsawte and interpret that royal old mummy? I own I once used to think it would be good sport to pursue him, fasten on him, and pull him down. But now I am ashamed to mount and lay good dogs on, to summon a full field, and then to hunt the poor game.

This account also of his occupation in life is as severe as it is just:

The boy is father of the man. Our prince signalled his entrance into the world by a feat worthy of his future life. He invented a new shoebuckle. It was an inch long and five inches broad. "It covered almost the whole instep, reaching down to the ground on either side of the foot." A sweet invention! lovely and useful as the prince on whose foot it sparkled. At his first appearance at a court ball, we read that "his coat was pink silk with white cuffs; his waistcoat white silk, embroidered with various-coloured foil, and adorned with a profusion of French paste. And his hat was ornamented with two rows of steel beads, five thousand in number, with a button and loop of the same metal, and cocked in a new military style." What a Florizel! Do these details seem trivial? They are the grave incidents of his life. His biographers say that when he commenced housekeeping in that splendid new palace of his, the Prince of Wales had some windy projects of encouraging literature, science, and the arts; of having assemblies of literary characters; and societies for the encouragement of geography, astronomy, and botany. Astronomy, geography, and botany! Fiddlesticks! French ballet dancers, French cooks, horse-jockeys, buffoons, procurers, tailors, boxers, fencing-masters, china, jewel, and gimcrack merchants—these were his real companions. At first he made a pretence of having Burke and Pitt and Sheridan for his friends. But how could

such men be serious before such an empty scapegrace as this lad? Fox might talk dice with him, and Sheridan wine; but what else had these men of genius in common with their tawdry young host of Carlton House? That fribble the leader of such men as Fox and Burke! That man's opinions about the constitution, the India Bill, justice to the Catholics—about any question graver than the button for a waistcoat or the sauce for a partridge—worth anything! The friendship between the prince and the Whig chiefs was impossible. They were hypocrites in pretending to respect him, and if he broke the hollow compact between them, who shall blame him? His natural companions were dandies and parasites. He could talk to a tailor or a cook; but, as the equal of great statesmen, to set up a creature, lazy, weak, indolent, besotted, of monstrous vanity, and levity incurable—it is absurd. They thought to use him, and did for a while; but they must have known how timid he was; how entirely heartless and treacherous, and have expected his desertion. His next set of friends were mere table companions, of whom he grew tired too; then we hear of him with a very few select toadies, mere boys from school or the Guards, whose sprightliness tickled the fancy of the worn-out voluptuary. What matters what friends he had? He dropped all his friends; he never could have real friends. An heir to the throne has flatterers, adventurers who hang about him, ambitious men who use him: but friendship is denied him.

One more anecdote of "great George," and we have done:

And now I have one more story of the bacchanalian sort, in which Clarence and York, and the very highest personage of the realm, the great Prince Regent, all play parts. The feast took place at the Pavilion at Brighton, and was described to me by a gentleman who was present at the scene. In Gilray's caricatures, and amongst Fox's jolly associates, there figures a great nobleman, the Duke of Norfolk, called Jockey of Norfolk in his time, and celebrated for his table exploits. He had quarrelled with the prince, like the rest of the Whigs; but a sort of reconciliation had taken place; and now, being a very old man, the prince invited him to dine and sleep at the Pavilion, and the old duke drove over from his Castle of Arundel with his famous equipage of grey horses, still remembered in Sussex.

The Prince of Wales had concocted with his royal brothers a notable scheme for making the old man drunk. Every person at table was enjoined to drink wine with the duke—a challenge which the old toper did not refuse. He soon began to see that there was a conspiracy against him; he drank glass for glass; he overthrew many of the brave. At last the First Gentleman of Europe proposed bumpers of brandy. One of the royal brothers filled a great glass for the duke. He stood up and tossed off the drink. "Now," says he, "I will have my carriage and go home." The prince urged upon him his previous promise to sleep under the roof where he had been so generously entertained. "No," he said, "he had had enough of such hospitality." A trap had been set for him; he would leave the place at once and never enter its doors more.

The carriage was called, and came; but, in the half-hour's interval, the liquor had proved too potent for the old man; his host's generous purpose was answered, and the duke's old grey head lay stupefied on the table. Nevertheless, when his post-chase was announced, he staggered to it as well as he could, and, stumbling in, bade the postilions drive to Arundel. They drove him for half an hour round and round the Pavilion lawn; the poor old man fancied he was going home. When he awoke that morning he was in bed at the prince's hideous house at Brighton. You may see the place now for sixpence; they have fiddlers there every day; and sometimes buffoons and mountebanks hire the Riding House and do their tricks and tumbling there. The trees are still there,

and the gravel walks round which the poor old sinner was trotted. I can fancy the flushed faces of the royal princes as they support themselves at the portico pillars, and look on at old Norfolk's disgrace; but I can't fancy how the man who perpetrated it continued to be called a gentleman.

In the next article Mr. Ruskin favours the business men of England with another dose of philosophy under the title of "Unto this last." Perhaps the most singular of this collection of eccentricities is his description of King Solomon as "a Jew merchant, largely engaged in business on the Gold Coast, and reported to have made one of the largest fortunes of the time (held also in repute for much practical sagacity), who left among his ledgers some general maxims concerning wealth." Mr. Ruskin's definition of "money payment" has at least the merit of originality:

Money payment, as there stated, consists radically in a promise to some person working for us, that for the time and labour he spends in our service to-day we will give or procure equivalent time and labour in his service at any future time when he may demand it.

If we promise to give him less labour than he has given us, we under-pay him. If we promise to give him more labour than he has given us, we over-pay him. In practice, according to the laws of demand and supply, when two men are ready to do the work, and only one man wants to have it done, the two men underbid each other for it; and the one who gets it to do is under-paid. But when two men want the work done, and there is only one man ready to do it, the two men who want it done overbid each other, and the workman is over-paid.

When two artists paint pictures and expend equal amounts of time and labour, and one gets ten pounds and the other a hundred, Mr. Ruskin would say that the latter is "overpaid." Mrs. Browning lays some beautiful lines upon the grave of a young Venetian who was forced to stand in the Austrian ranks at Solferino, and there died; and Professor Huxley gives another of his deeply-interesting "Physiological Riddles." Mr. Sala concludes his papers on Hogarth with a few pathetic words:

Here I pause. What more I have to say of that great Englishman who has been my theme in these pages during the last nine months would fill very many and closely printed pages, in addition to those you already have. But of my essays on Hogarth, in this place, there is satiety, and I cease. I have endeavoured to touch upon the chief points in the painter's career, from his birth to his death, to notice his principal works, and as many of his minor productions as the space at my command would warrant. I am conscious of the commission of many errors and inaccuracies in the performance of my task; but I humbly hope that the opportunity will be afforded to me, at no distant date, of correcting my blunders elsewhere. This work, trivial as its result may be, has not been pursued without difficulty; it is not concluded without reluctance; but the remembrance of kindness and encouragement from troops of friends, the majority personally unknown to me, who have cheered me in my progress, softens the sigh with which I rise from the labour of sixty-seven happy nights—nights when the fruits of long years' study of Hogarth and his time have been put to paper.

EDUCATION, MUSIC, THE DRAMA, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

Self-Culture: a Practical Answer to the Questions, "What to Learn?" "How to Learn?" "When to Learn?" With illustrative anecdotes and biographical sketches, courses of reading, and lists of manuals, comprising such as are necessary for the Civil Service Examinations; the whole forming a complete Guide to Self-Instruction. By JOHN R. BEARD, D.D. Manchester: John Heywood. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; and Houlston and Wright. 1860. pp. 419.

The Rational Primer; or First Reader: a Practical Answer to the Question, "How can I Learn to Read?" on a new, simple, and easy method, combining attractiveness with useful instruction, and forming a storehouse of popular wisdom. By JOHN R. BEARD, D.D. Manchester: John Heywood, &c. pp. 171.

An Easy Introduction to the Art of Letter-writing: comprising, together with a Series of original Models, Instructions in English Grammar and Composition. By JOHN R. BEARD, D.D. Manchester: John Heywood, &c. pp. 114.

HERE ARE A TRIO OF BOOKS which profess to point out a royal road to learning; they are based "on a new, simple, and easy method, combining attractiveness with useful instruction, and forming a storehouse of popular wisdom." They will teach us (that is, of course, if we use them properly) "What to learn," "How to learn," and "When to learn," as well as the whole art of correspondence. "Every prison, to the intelligent mind," says Dr. Beard, "exclaims aloud, 'Educate, Educate, Educate!'" adding also, "Wherever there is a want of education and a wish for education, there is one whom I claim for my pupil." The Doctor's claims are large; how far they are substantiated, it will be our task to examine in the present notice.

We will take these books in the order of their bulk, which is probably as satisfactory a way of classing them as any other; inasmuch as they do not appear to have any further connection one with another than that of having been compiled by the same writer. "Self-Culture" contains 417 pages; with it therefore we begin. *A priori*, we are not pleased with a book which, professing to teach, spells the name of our great dramatist in three different ways. We do not see why Shakespeare should be *tria nomina juncta in uno*; let

him be Shakspeare, Shakespere, or Shakespear, as Dr. Beard chooses, only let him be one of the three. This is, we admit, a minor defect; but, as we have this mode of spelling repeated several times, we can scarcely in charity include it among the errors of typography, which in this volume are very numerous. We must now descend to particulars; but before we do so, we may as well express our opinion that Dr. Beard's honest and well-meant attempts at producing a good educational book are a decided failure. *In primis*, the arrangement of this volume is certainly not a very logical one; and secondly, were this arrangement admitted to be logical, it could scarcely be urged that the arguments are of this kidney.

The first volume on our list claims to be "a complete Guide to Self-Instruction," and it commences with dividing its theme into three heads: what to learn—how to learn—when to learn.

With this division we find no fault whatever. We readily admit that it is of vast importance to the human race to know what, when, and how to study; and that the man who imparts these secrets will deserve well of his fellow-creatures. Dr. Beard, we think, has much more philanthropy than he has power of teaching in print. We put in this latter proviso, lest it might be thought that we advocate the notion which is now becoming so popular, that every schoolmaster should write the volumes to be used in his own school.

Our readers will probably admit that the query "what to learn" is a befitting one for most of the younger, if not the older possessors of the "human face divine." Cato began to learn Greek when he was three score years and ten, and all of us are in some way or other called upon to teach when we have ceased to learn.

Dr. Beard commences with asking, "Why should I study?" and he tells us that "the answer is exemplified in John Leyden, George Collins, Robert Nicoll, Coleridge, Mme. de Sévigné, Chesterfield, Montesquieu, Byron, Pope, Fénelon, and Cicero." And here a carping writer might ask why a gentleman who so warmly advocates the claims of chronology should be the first to ignore it. Why put Coleridge chronologically before Chesterfield, or why again put Pope after Byron, or Cicero after Fénelon? Chronology, Dr. Beard tells us, after somebody else, is one of the handmaids of history. We can only say:

Ne sit ancilla tibi amor pudori.

If the handmaid be amiable and useful, why not treat her as such? If George Collins and Robert Nicoll lived after Cicero, why put them before? They can scarcely be said to be more important in the history of mankind; and as the poet Byron was an ardent admirer of Pope, also a poet, we may conclude that he lived after him. Why, therefore, put him chronologically before him? We ask our readers to recollect that this volume is written for persons who want to educate themselves, not for those who have masters, books, and birches *ad libitum*. Are the following reasons sufficient to turn a boy in his first teens to the "Rational Primer?"

Why should you study? Because study is your duty. Yes, it is as much your duty to study as it is your duty to take food. You do not starve your body? Then what right have you to starve your mind? You wish to care for your body? Then know that without mental vigour there is no true health of body. In a compound machine, one screw loose disorders it if it does not destroy the whole. Man is a compound machine, and if the machine is to work well every part must be sound and entire, every part must perform its own separate function. The mind is the moving power of our frame. Its momentum is the measure of each one's efficiency. The blow of the British soldier is fatal because it is dealt, not by a stronger man, but by a stouter heart.

Is it true that without mental vigour there is no true health of the body? Mr. G. H. Lewes tells us that a well-trained athlete is nearly always intellectually a half-idiot; and yet the athlete certainly "cares for his body." Dr. Beard's point probably depends on the adjective "true;" but are there ten men living who combine the "auream mediocritatem," perfect bodily health with great intellectual powers thoroughly cultivated? That "the blow of the British soldier is fatal because it is dealt, not by a stronger man, but by a stouter heart," is a very patriotic doctrine in its way; and if it be true (which we are by no means certain of), depends probably more on his beef-eating powers than on his learning. Whence comes the stout heart which the British soldier possesses? Is it from his large-framed, well-fed sire or mother, and his own love of beef and mutton, or from his study of such corporeo-intellectually nourishing books as "The Rational Primer"? Beef and breeding in a grenadier are formidable opponents of a love of letters, which will probably not extend beyond *Reynolds's Miscellany*, and the "Secrets of the Black Smithy, or Ada the Betrayed."

Dr. Beard again propounds the question to the neophyte, "What studies am I specially fitted for?"—Answer: "Analyse the mind." Excellent advice in theory; and in practice so far true, that nine-tenths of our great men, when they felt a determination to follow some particular career, would have been puzzled to explain the meaning of the word "analysis."

If we are not mistaken, Dr. Beard has done something in the editing way for "John Cassell." We are pretty certain, however, that the latter eminent publisher will strongly object to the following clumsy puff of himself:

A. What do you think of studying? B. "I mean to study French." A. "French? Do you know English?" B. "Every Englishman knows English." A. "Not grammatically;—can you write a letter in correct English?" B. "I never tried, for I am not very ready at writing." A. "And yet you think of learning French—do you intend to go to France?" B. "O no! but I should like to know French, for Master Harry, my employer's son, talks French all day long." A. "Yes, as the French proverb has it, 'like a horse,' and if you are so silly as to try to imitate him, you will talk French like a more ignoble animal. Without a grammatical knowledge of English you cannot learn French. And then how are you to master the pronunciation?" B. "O for that John Cassell has supplied all that is necessary in 'The Popular Educator,' and 'The Family Newspaper.'" A. "John Cassell has done more for popular education than any other man in the kingdom, and is truly a great benefactor to the people of England; but John Cassell even cannot teach the pronunciation of French or any other language by such aid as letters afford."

A book, like a loaf, is naturally measured by its size. Here is Raleigh's "History of the World"—a fine folio—surely it is a bargain at a sovereign. On the contrary, to you it would be dear at a crown. Here is the "Biographia Britannica"—seven large folio volumes, and it can be had for three guineas. A far more useful work for you is "The People's Biographical Dictionary," published by Cassell, which you can purchase for as many shillings.

If, however, I caution you against old books, so must I bid you avoid old-book stalls and shops. These are the first place to which a person repairs who aspires to be a student. They are in reality the last place he should frequent. How many are tempted to expend there the few shillings they have to spare, and for real knowledge are worse off than before they made the outlay. I speak here, as on most other points, from personal experience. From my youth up I was a buyer of old books till ten or twelve years since. Some rare and some valuable books I have thus obtained, but the bulk is so much lumber. Yet there is to me a value in old books which to the young student are valueless, nay, positively bad. What you want is the pith and marrow of learning. What you want are results rather than processes. A *résumé* or general outline—such as often appears in our Quarterly Reviews—will instruct you far better than a treatise in quarto.

"John Cassell," however, must give place to "Beard," as any one will see who takes the trouble to turn to page 410, where Beard's educational works are recommended by their writer.

It is a very difficult matter not to ramble while following the arrangement of the present work; nevertheless we will advert to one point immediately, more especially as in Dr. Beard's volume it is partly noticed in the text, partly banished to the appendix—i. e., the choice of books, an all-important matter to the neophyte who is to educate himself.

Now, we see no reason whatever why a writer should not conscientiously recommend his own books, if he believe them to be good; in fact, we hold it to be his duty to do so. We are glad, nevertheless, to be able to add that we find no recommendation of "Self-Culture" or "The Rational Primer," in the appendix to the first-mentioned volume. We do, however, find books recommended, to which we must take

exception. We have not seen Beard's "Biblical Reading-book," or Beard's "Biblical Primer," or Beard's "Biblical Atlas," and therefore we cannot pass any opinion on them. We may ask, however, why the Doctor in one page has recommended Donnegan's Greek Lexicon, and why in another Liddell and Scott's? It can hardly be said that the small edition of Liddell's Scott's Greek Lexicon is not preferable to Donnegan's, which is very nearly twice as expensive; and if Dr. Beard had not latterly conceived such a horror of bookstalls, he would learn that an early edition of a Liddell and Scott (worth ten Donnegans) is readily picked up for one-third of its published price.

Of translations Dr. Beard recommends Mr. Bohn's series (a decision which we see no reason for quarrelling with, considering the cheapness and general correctness of the series recommended), for the perusal of which, however, the reader is informed he will do well to prepare himself by reading Dr. Beard's "Lessons in English" (3s. 6d.). As Mr. Bohn's translations are widely known, we scarcely see why Dr. Beard should have occupied four or five pages with their names. As to Bohn's "New Testament in Greek," we agree with Dr. Beard in thinking it a beautifully-printed book, and a marvel of cheapness. We utterly disagree with him, however, in commending the Greek and English Lexicon which accompanies the text; it is crowded with errors from beginning to end. Bishop Butler's Atlases are, in our opinion, expensive and incorrect. Schmitz's History of Rome shows how ingeniously dull a German can be on a delightful subject, and is very inferior to Mrs. Markham's or Dean Liddell's Smaller History for young students. Older readers will do well, we think, to choose Dean Liddell's larger edition. Wood's Algebra we certainly should not recommend in preference to such works as those of Todhunter or Barnard Smith. Anthon's Homer is little better than an incorrect crib. Major's Euripides with English notes is expensive (24s.), and infinitely inferior to that lately edited by Mr. Paley. Hardy's Anabasis of Xenophon will be cashiered by any one who has seen that of Mr. Macmichael. Humphry's Livy we dislike, as well as the Manuals of Political Science, Civil Law, and Moral Philosophy (all recommended) by the same author. We need not go on to notice the closely-printed catalogue of works in the appendix, extending over some pages, which Dr. Beard recommends to the notice of learners. Good, bad, and indifferent are there classed together with a zeal which convinces us that the classifier must be, in many instances, better acquainted with the exterior than the interior of the volume.

On the whole, our opinion is that this volume is lamentably deficient in almost every quality which should make it a guide for those who wish to learn; and the successive "outfits of learning" which Dr. Beard recommends to the notice of students are, in our opinion, very hard bargains. We do not know how far Mr. Smiles, through having written his pleasant little volume on "Self-Help," is answerable for the abortion before us yept "Self-Culture." It undoubtedly would be hard to make a man answerable for the attempts of imitators and plagiarists. A final quotation from "Self-Culture," and we have done.

Study the great writers who have formed our national character, and you will yourself acquire some of their wisdom, their strength, their refinement. For this end, however, you must study the authors themselves, and not extracts from their works. Thorough familiarity with any one of them is in itself no mean education. The authors to whom I refer particularly are Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Hume, Robertson, Gibbon, Macaulay, Addison, Thackeray, Dickens.

We certainly have no intention of decrying the admirable works of Mr. Thackeray or Dickens; but it is, we imagine, one thing to have followed the fortunes of Sam Weller or Major Pendennis, and quite another to be "thoroughly familiar" with the works of Chaucer, Spenser, or Shakespeare.

The two remaining volumes we can but glance at briefly. With the first we have no other fault to find except that we see nothing either "new, simple, or easy in it." Such elegant sentences as the following can scarcely be styled new: "What is the meaning of eating the calf in the cow's belly?" "Why must you not count your chickens before they are hatched?" "What is meant by living on the score?" "What does a man's face settle?" "What is it that true jokes do?" "Why, if I love you, should I love your dog?" "What does elbow grease mean?" "Why is the shoemaker's wife worst shod?" "What is it that pleases the he-wolf?"—with some hundred others of a similar cast; and, as no explanation is offered in nine cases out of ten, we cannot consider the answers either easy or simple.

The third book on our list is probably the most absurd of the triad. No one ever yet, we suppose, who wrote a letter worth reading, or at all events worth preserving, learned to do so from having studied any of the models of which Dr. Beard's book may be considered the representative. We hear a good deal, nevertheless, of the decay of letter-writing in the present day; and possibly the study of some such volumes as the one before us might deprive our excellent contemporary, the *Saturday Review*, of one of the many topics which he periodically laments over. If, however, we entertain doubts of the use of this volume, this is not the case with its writer. He tells us:

This is a book of models. As a book of models, the whole should be carefully read, and carefully read more than once. How often it should be read must depend on the degree of natural ability and acquired culture possessed by the reader. . . . The book should be not only read, but studied. The several parts that are related to each other should be perused at the same sitting, and meditated on as a whole. As a whole should the entire volume be conceived of,

and in its leading features held and retained in the mind. And with a view to this result, every part should be distinctly understood and accurately apprehended.

Dr. Beard winds up his preface with some admirable advice; he tells us: "I hate quackery of all kinds. Quackery is a costly luxury when the body is concerned; but quackery in connection with the law has ruined thousands. If, unfortunately, any reader thinks he must go to law, let him sleep over the subject," &c., &c.

The parting advice of the Doctor is also good.

"(1) When you receive a letter, you ought to answer it.

"(2) You should not tear up your letters immediately after you have received them.

"(3) Fold each letter lengthwise, and write on the top of one end the name of the writer, and the day when it was received.

"(4) Copy all letters of importance, and preserve the copy.

"(5) Buy a copying press, if you receive too many letters to copy by the hand."

We extract Letter I. from the volume:

From the Rev. Dr. Trentham to his Nephew, Alfred Trentham.

Highbury, January 1st, 1857.

MY DEAR ALFRED,—I am not at all surprised at your disappointment. It was natural, and even proper, that Thomas Higgins should be preferred to you, although your junior. Having received the benefit of a thorough education, he was fit for the discharge of the duties of the office, to which you cannot but feel yourself unequal. It was, however, creditable in you to make the attempt. If the letter you wrote in applying for the post betrayed the deficiencies of your culture, I am glad to think that your loss of the promotion will prompt you to set about the work of self-education in earnest. The imperfection of your knowledge is mainly attributable to the early and unexpected death of your excellent father, my much-loved brother. Deprived of his aid, you have been compelled to enter into business with a very scanty stock of information. In this you are to be pitied rather than blamed. Only let your shortcomings stimulate you to exertion. If you are willing to follow my guidance, I will give you in writing such instruction as shall fit you for any commercial position you may be called on to fill. Let me have a word or two from you, saying whether you accept my offer.—Your affectionate uncle,

JAMES TRENTHAM.

To Alfred Trentham.

We cannot help thinking that Dr. Trentham must have been an unnatural uncle to deliberately tell his nephew, after he had made an honest effort and was unsuccessful, "that it was natural, and even proper, that Thomas Higgins should be preferred to him, although his junior." "Natural and even proper" is a curious collocation. Some things that are proper are, perhaps, scarcely natural; but all things which are "natural" are also, in due season, "proper;" and it was evidently the due season for T. Higgins to be preferred by the conscientious examiners to A. Trentham. There are certainly traces of the *patruæ verbera lingue* in this model letter.

We turn, however, to Letter III., and quite agree with Dr. Trentham that his nephew deserved plucking.

Dr. Trentham writes a number of long-winded letters to his nephew, and finally winds up with, *inter alia*, asking him to "describe your hat." Alfred is indeed quite behind the rest of the Trenthams; as Miss Fanny T. marries Lord Agincourt, and Master Henry of that ilk is nominated to "a family borough" (whatever that may be) by his Lordship. The following "bumpious" letter is written by Mr. Henry Trentham after he becomes M.P.:

Mr. Henry Trentham to Thomas Greenwood.

3, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-Inn, April 18th, 1857.

THOMAS GREENWOOD,—I am sorry to be unable to continue my lessons to you. I shall, however, be glad to send you for the next twelvemonth five shillings a week. With this you will be able to procure a competent tutor, and make such progress as will enable you to live by your own efforts in teaching. I recommend as your tutor the Rev. Edward Moxon, who took high mathematical honours at Cambridge. If you apply to study as I think you will, and profit as I am sure you ought, you may work your way to the university; and entering there as a sizar, live on the funds provided for the purpose. Pursuing the prescribed course of study, you may rise to the highest honours Cambridge has to bestow. Having gained these, you may fight your way to the bar, thence to the bench, and terminate an honourable career on the woolsack as Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. Others as poor as yourself have achieved that honourable distinction.—Yours truly,

HENRY TRENTHAM.

Thomas Greenwood, 2, Turnstile-road, Greenwich.

And this is a model letter?

We can tell Mr. H. T. (*experto crede Roberto*) that five shillings a week will not procure an able tutor, or a tutor of any kind, at Cambridge. If Thomas Greenwood had an atom of pluck, he would have allowed his snobbish young patron to retain his five shillings.

No book, if it be really good, receives a higher pecuniary reward than an educational one; and no book deserves a more speedy condemnation than an educational one if it be bad.

Short Hints on Short-hand: a Series of Rules and Examples, by which the Art of Writing and Reading Stenography may be speedily acquired. By a Times Reporter. (Houlston and Wright. pp. 24.)—This useful little manual may be recommended to all who already possess the accomplishment of stenography, and are desirous of bringing up the art to the latest improvements practised. The Times reporter here makes a very successful attempt to clear away what is useless in existing systems, and teaches a capital plan for lopping off all redundancies and yet preserving the legibility of the work. It was the complaint of a pupil who had made too rapid progress in short-hand that he could write easily enough, but that he found it impossible to read what he had written. This was the result of learning an art of which the first principles had not been mastered.

We have also received a new and revised edition of *The French Language: how to Read, Write, and Speak it with Correctness and Propriety.* By W. J. Champion. (Houlston and Wright.)

AT JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD, a scholarship, open without restriction or preference as to place of birth or education, being now vacant, the Principal and Fellows will proceed to the election of a fit person as scholar, on Thursday, the 25th day of October. The examination will commence on Monday the 22nd of October, and candidates are required to present their letters to the Principal and Fellows on the previous Saturday, and also to be furnished with certificates of their baptism, and if they are not already members of Jesus College, with testimonials of their past good conduct. The annual value of the scholarship is sixty pounds, and it is tenable for five academical years from the scholar's matriculation.

There will be an election of three scholars at Queen's College, Oxford, on Thursday, October 11. The scholarships are of the annual value of 76*l.*, tenable for five years. In one of them, knowledge of mathematics and physical science will be especially regarded. There will be an election of an exhibitor at the same time. The exhibition is of the annual value of 75*l.*, tenable for three years. All these are open to all candidates under the age of twenty years, without respect to place of birth. Candidates are requested to call on the Provost with testimonials on Saturday, Oct. 6.

The *Journal of the Society of Arts* has the following: "The Institutions in union with the Society of Arts in Hants, Wilts, and Dorset, are informed that the 'Southern Counties Adult Education Society' will meet in conference, at Warminster, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2nd and 3rd of October. In the morning, the Conference will be presided over by the Very Reverend W. F. Hook, D.D., Dean of Chichester. In the evening there will be four meetings in section:—1st. 'Night Schools.' Chairman, Archdeacon Hony. 2nd. 'Town and Village Institutions.' Chairman, Henry Chester, Esq., V.P. of the Society of Arts. 3rd. 'Education as it affects the Home, and the Home as it affects Education.' Chairman, the Rev. A. Fane. 4th. 'Societies having an influence on the advancement of Education.' Chairman, the Right Hon. T. Sotherton Estcourt, M.P. Members of the Society of Arts, and of Institutions in union with the Society of Arts, are invited to attend the conference. Communications respecting the papers to be read and the business to be transacted are to be addressed to the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, Abbott's Ann, Andover.

On Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., a very interesting gathering of about 3700 children connected with various ragged schools of the North-East of London took place at Petersham Park, Richmond, by the kind permission of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The whole of the children, with about 150 teachers, were conveyed to the spot by special trains of the South-Western and the North London Railways. A variety of games and amusements were provided, which the fineness of the day allowed the children to participate in. Sixteen large baskets of apples, in the course of the day, were distributed, and the eagerness with which the children sought to obtain them occasioned much merriment to the friends and spectators. Large marquees were erected for the accommodation of visitors. Several fine balloons were let off, and at intervals the boys' band of the East London Reformatory, under the direction of Mr. Layland, and the band of the Lambeth Ragged School, under the direction of Mr. Miller, played some selected pieces of music. At four in the afternoon, at a given signal, the children assembled for tea, and, seating themselves upon the grass in circles, did ample justice to the abundant supplies of cake, bread and butter, and tea. Soon after five the children left the park in perfect order for the railway station, preparatory to their return home, after having spent a most pleasant and happy day. The whole of the expense was defrayed by the committee of the Ragged School Union. Joseph Payne, Esq., barrister-at-law, Mr. Gent, secretary of the Ragged School Union, and several other gentlemen, were present, and took part in the proceedings.

The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes amongst the scholars of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School took place in the presence of a large assembly, in the large hall of the institution, on Friday, the 21st inst. Mr. C. Edge, president for the year, occupied the chair, and amongst those with him on the platform were Dr. Badham, head master, the Rev. J. B. Poole, M. Albites, and Messrs. J. Barlow, Martineau, Brooke Smith, &c. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the meeting on the present satisfactory condition and past successes of the schools. He also stated that the only alteration in the rules made during the year by the committee was a determination that the scholars should only compete at one of the annual middle-class examinations, instead of at both as heretofore. The reason for this was that these competitions, while good in themselves, were calculated to endanger the success of the school, by inducing the study of particular subjects, instead of permitting a steady advance in general knowledge. Dr. Badham then addressed the meeting. After congratulating the friends and supporters of the school upon its prosperity, he said, that to supply a good commercial education must be the primary object of any school that aimed at a high position in the neighbourhood of Birmingham. The common notion, however, that such a school must necessarily be something vulgar, limited, and mechanical, was one which had been wisely discarded by the proprietors of that school, for the reason that boys trained for business must be disciplined as they would be for any other career—by training their intellect to proceed consciously and methodically in all its operations. Whatever a man's occupation might be, he must, to feel at home in the society he frequented, and obtain the respect of those he employed, be capable of thinking and speaking on any subject outside his ordinary calling; and, if not, the growth of competition and the necessity of keeping pace with new applications and improvements, and the ever-increasing connection arising between different branches of industry, made it indispensable to his success in his own trade to carry into it a mind stored with liberal acquirements. A commercial education required that, while they exercised the mind by grammar and languages and mathematical science and the philosophy of history, the homely but indispensable articles of penmanship, ready reckoning, and a knowledge of common things should not be forgotten. Such was the kind of

education the proprietors of that school had sought to impart. To show their success he need only point to the last civil service examination, when the third of the successful candidates were former pupils of that school. The history of that examination was commenced thus:—1st, victor, a Cambridge wrangler; 2nd, the same; 3rd, a former pupil of that school. This, however, was inconclusive as a test of the efficiency of their system; a better one might be found in the more modest success achieved at the middle-class examinations. Last year they had no less than twelve successful candidates; and besides that, they had had also successful candidates in the Universities in ordinary examinations, and one young friend and old pupil of his had gained a prize in French in the London University. But the middle-class examinations were found to interfere with the general arrangements of their system, and the plan he had adopted hitherto of sending up as many as possible militated against the general interests of the school, however beneficial it might be as an advertisement. When candidates were selected, of course special classes had to be organised, special masters were employed, to the special neglect of the other boys, and special injustice to those who did not belong to the list of candidates, and who, of course, formed a large proportion of the scholars. The committee had therefore authorised him henceforward only to select those whose general industry, attention, and capacity warranted the belief that they would succeed, and earn credit for the school. The former system was a great loss even to the candidates themselves, who were obliged to throw overboard several branches of their education to strengthen themselves on those points upon which they were to be examined at Oxford or Cambridge. It was mischievous for a boy to have to throw over his mathematics to strengthen his chemistry, or to throw over his French to fortify his Latin; yet this was the inherent vice of the middle-class examination system. For the future, therefore, they would only send those pupils who would be able, without neglecting common subjects, and without requiring especial and undue attention from their masters, to qualify themselves to pass. Though they would thus have fewer candidates, they would be such as to earn distinction for the school; and though they were not so heroic as to dispense with that kind of advertisement when they could have it legitimately and without any deception, the true criterion of the efficiency of the school was in the continued confidence of parents, as evinced by the steady maintenance of their numbers, which a few years ago rose to an unprecedented height, and had never since receded. Dr. Badham then proceeded to distribute the prizes.

The *Daily Telegraph* for Wednesday, the 26th inst., says: "Westminster School will reassemble this day, after the summer holidays. Since the boys left great alterations have taken place in this renowned place of education, which have borne out the promise given in the report of the committee appointed to consider the question of the removal of the school, that, pending the result of the Old Westminster's deliberations, great improvements would be made by the Dean and Chapter for the comfort of the scholars placed under their care. The famous dormitory, thickly studded with the names of old Queen's scholars, has been partitioned off into forty separate bedrooms, as it was considered that 'decency' as well as comfort would be better promoted by allowing each boy a room to himself. Old Westminster men seem pretty well agreed in considering this idea a mistake, as 'old collegers' entertain an equally strong feeling regarding 'long chamber' at Eton. One result of this measure will cause unfeigned regret to many persons who have no connection whatever with the school, for now the Westminster play can be performed no more. A play of Terence used to be performed, as is well known, in the dormitory every December; and whereas it was suspended last year, this year it is abolished altogether. The quaint old wooden bedsteads, with canopies over them, have all been carted away, and forty new iron bedsteads provided, with entirely new bedding, new washstands, &c. The racket court has been thoroughly whitewashed, and extended by the removal of the engine-room and another unsightly place. The three masters' houses in Little Dean-yard have been 'pointed' and painted externally. The schoolroom has been subjected to a very desirable process of cleaning, and the passage to it from the school-yard has received the equally desirable illumination of a skylight. The library has been thoroughly cleaned, whitewashed, &c., and the bookcases fitted with fresh wire, and the fine oak varnished. Some who inspected these alterations yesterday were also witnesses of the arrival of two loads of birch, for a purpose which it is unnecessary to explain to 'young Westminsters.' Whether all this cleaning, &c., will bring boys in increasing numbers to the school, and once more raise it to its former glory, is doubtful. Most persons acquainted with the school are of opinion that very different measures will be required for that purpose."

Dr. Felton, President of Harvard University, at Boston, U.S., has delivered a lecture before the American Institute of Instruction, on the subject of Education in Modern Greece. In the closing portion of his lecture, President Felton gave a very interesting narrative of his own observations and experience in Greece during two visits that he made in 1853 and 1858. The labours of Eugenius and of Coray in preparing the people for the revolution were related. The latter, who was an able man and comprehensive scholar, guided for a time the affairs of his countrymen, though he was himself in Paris. Referring to the scenes in Scio during that revolution, he said that the Powers of Europe ought to have united against the Turks then, and driven them not only into Asia, whence they came, but into the remotest parts of it. Among the influences that have favoured the education and the progress of the Greeks is the fact that the priests have always favoured the study of the Scriptures in the Septuagint version. Another thing favourable to their progress is the fact that they have no permanent head of the Greek Church. The Patriarch of Constantinople is Patriarch of Turkey and the Ionian Islands only. The kingdom of Greece is under bishops of the Greek Church, and Russia is under still another ecclesiastical organisation. He said he coincided perfectly in the opinion of those who think that the most proper course for the missionaries to take there is not to attack the Church, for it is a Christian Church, and though it has superstitions, it may be reformed from within. The Greek language, though it has been corrupted

on the one side by the Turks, and on the other by the Italians, is still essentially the same as it was in the days of Demosthenes. There were three schools of reformers in Greece, who have endeavoured to restore the language to its original character. One school proposed to bring back the language at once to the character it had in the days of Demosthenes, which would be like attempting to introduce into English usage the language as it was spoken and written by Chaucer. The second plan was to take the popular language and adopt that as the language of literature. That would be much like taking the dialect of Marblehead, as it was a half-century ago, and adopting it as the language of literature. The third plan was to take the modern language, with its constructions and syntax and general principles, and purify it by drawing from the ancient sources, so that where a Turkish or Italian word had come in it should be exchanged for a pure Greek word. By this course the language of Greece now, as spoken by educated men, and still better by educated women, approaches in purity the language as spoken in the time of Xenophon and Demosthenes. Many amusing instances were referred to by the lecturer, in which the people had long discussions as to the name to be given for certain modern improvements. For the last four months the newspapers of Athens have had an excited discussion as to the Greek word for what we call an "omnibus," the occasion of the discussion having arisen from the establishment of a line of omnibuses from Athens to the Piræus, the first that were ever used in Greece, the distance being four miles. The speaker exhibited some interesting Greek documents of modern date, to illustrate his general subject, among which was a programme of a college where the lectures began at six o'clock in the morning. Among other things that interested him in 1853 was the fact that table-tipping had become a practice in Greece as well as here; and he, having come from America, was supposed to be an adept in the art, and had invitations to exhibit his powers in that direction. An amusing account of the result of the practice was read from a Greek newspaper, in which a lady is represented as having consented to allow the table to show her age. It raised its foot and struck one, and so on to ten, and the lady laughed; to fifteen and seventeen, the lady continued to laugh; her eyebrows began to droop as it tipped on to twenty, and she put her hand upon it; it tipped on to twenty-five, and the lady pressed it down with all her might. "But," says the paper, "the cursed piece of furniture kept on to twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, and gave the last with great force, in confirmation of its truth." The lady fell back in a fainting fit, and all agreed that the tipping of tables was dangerous to nervous people. Their school system has rapidly improved since 1831, and education is now the leading interest of all ranks. Nowhere, said he, have I seen so great a desire on the part of parents to secure the benefits of education for their children. This desire is nobly sustained by the Government. The number of boys in the schools is far greater than that of the girls. Their agricultural school has not succeeded, for the Greeks are not fond of working on farms. At the University at Athens the library contains 93,000 volumes, which is more than is contained in the library of Harvard College. The examinations for admission into that college are as thorough as at the German colleges, and the lectures by the professors are of as high a character as any in Europe. The labours of Dr. Hill, who went with his wife to Greece as a missionary, were most highly praised. Dr. Hill and his wife went there immediately after the revolution, when there was not a house in Athens that had a roof upon it; and their attention was given to the orphan children, whom they collected to the number of several hundreds, in schools. He has had a large school for such, and has also had a private school for the daughters of the wealthy, some of whom come from Constantinople and other places in Turkey, and, after receiving such an education as they need, they go back to establish schools themselves, and exert a salutary influence around them. The example of Dr. Hill has stimulated the Greeks to establish similar schools, and the whole people are likely to become well educated.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

NORWICH FESTIVAL.—Beyond doubt, the thirteenth Norfolk and Norwich festival has proved a complete success—complete equally in a financial and musical sense. Ominous rumours preceded it, but the dark clouds cleared away as the time arrived for commencement, and this important triennial gathering is now likely to gain a firmer footing than ever among the institutions of the county. Of the music selected we need do nothing more than just say, that it partook largely of the programme of the week previous at Worcester. Thus, on Monday evening "Creation" was performed. In this instance the solos were distributed among Mesdames Clara Novello, Weiss, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Wilbye Cooper, Santley, and Weiss. The chief points of interest on Tuesday evening were selections from Gluck's "Armida;" excerpts from a cantata, "Hypatia," the composition of a resident; and the introduction of three operatic stars who had not hitherto irradiated a Norwich firmament, viz. Borghi-Mamo, Tietjens, and Giuglini. Wednesday morning was signalled by Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum" and Spohr's "Last Judgment." A Norwich festival without an oratorio by Spohr would be almost an anomaly, since his principal works are identified with this city. The "Fall of Babylon" was first produced here under the composer's own direction. So also his "Last Judgment," in 1830, when Mme. Malibran, Braham, Phillips, and Mme. Stockhausen were the principal singers. The soloists of thirty years after were Mme. Clara Novello, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. In the evening performance, Dr. Bennett's "May Queen" engrossed the largest share of attention. On this occasion every available space had an occupant, and, in addition to the usual amount of accommodation hitherto at the disposal of the committee, a gallery, supported on iron columns, was erected, extending from one side of the nave to the other. The columns were enwrapped in drapery and the front gaily emblazoned,

so that a very agreeable effect was produced. Borghi-Mamo and Tietjens confirmed the favourable impressions of the evening previous by three grand scenes taken respectively from "Il Crociato," "Don Giovanni," and "Otello." Thursday morning brought out the long-expected "Abraham." Molique conducted it in person, and the reception of the oratorio was an enthusiastic one. Attempts were made for repetition of some of the more striking portions of the music; but, excepting one instance, these requests were overruled. Benedict's cantata "Undine," set down for the evening, was in every sense a triumph. Had the Norwich Festival of 1860 been marked by the production of no other novelty than "Undine," that alone would have been sufficient to make it memorable. Thursday's concert stands recorded among the richest ever given in St. Andrew's Hall. Large numbers were totally unable to obtain admission on Friday morning, the "Messiah" day. On Monday evening the number present was 1044. On Tuesday evening, 676. Wednesday morning, 973; evening, 1329. Thursday morning, 815; evening, 1245. Friday morning, 1662. The total receipts of the festival of 1857 were 3604*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; those of the one to which these remarks apply amounted to 4456*l.* 12*s.*, thus showing an advance of 852*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* beyond the receipts of the former memorable meeting.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Saturday was a miserable day for stirring abroad. Wind and rain were the attendants on every step. We were not surprised, therefore, to witness a scant attendance at Sydenham. The programme contained several good things. Beethoven's symphony in C stood at the top of it. This belongs almost wholly to what is called his earlier style. Except in the minuetto, the departure from the limits of the old movements of Haydn and Mozart is very slight. There are few indications of that striking individuality which distinguishes his later works, and to which he owes the title of the most original composer of his time. It bears, nevertheless, marks of decided genius; clear in construction, and masterly in detail. It is also a composition of interest, as marking a period in the gradual development of that talent which subsequently exercised such immense influence on the progress of art. A descriptive fantasia for orchestra, by J. Halberstadt, entitled "Erl König," was not the least interesting feature in the second portion of the concert. This composition strongly reminded us of the wild and mysterious writings of Schubert. All the vocal duty rested on the shoulders of Mme. Catherine Hayes, who selected among other things the grand scena from "Norma," "Casta Diva," and the aria from "Le Prophète," "Ah mon fils." The fair artist had no reason to complain of her success, as after each piece the recall was warm and protracted. Mr. Levy's cornet solo was a very dreamy affair, and the impromptu by Schuloff might have been put aside for something better from the vast repertoire of the Crystal Palace.

One of the two promised events of the season received its fulfilment on Wednesday. It is computed that nearly twelve thousand persons were present to hear "Creation." How many heard it to their entire satisfaction is not so accurately arrived at. In looking over a long list of compositions, we cannot put a finger upon one, into which the services of large masses of vocal and instrumental performers are of necessity pressed, so unfitting the transept of the Palace as this imperishable work by Hadyn. True, there are some things in it admirably adapted to show off the vocal attributes of the departing syren, and doubtless the favoured few who could catch her witching tones were repaid the outlay to Sydenham; but with reference to the effect as a whole nothing could have been more disappointing.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE INTERIOR of St. Martin's Hall, recently destroyed by fire, is about to be restored, the walls having been found, on a careful survey, not to have sustained such a fearful amount of damage as was at first represented, and only a small portion will have to be rebuilt. A large quantity of debris, being the remains of the roofs, floors, and galleries, which fell inside the building, has been removed; and on Saturday a body of workmen were engaged in making preparations for carrying out the work. A great portion of the stone stairs are left entire; nevertheless they will require some repairs, in order to sustain in safety the immense weight imposed upon them.

The amateur actors of the Savage Club have persevered in their labour of love to get together some provision for the family of the late Robert B. Brough. Judging that the great success of their efforts in Liverpool and Manchester, and the large unsatisfied demand for tickets at both those places, warranted a repetition of the experiment, they have given within the past week two supplementary performances there. At both places the success has been very great, and the result a very large sum to the fund. The *Manchester Examiner and Times*, speaking of the performance, says:—"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." The recent performances by members of the London Savage Club and Manchester amateurs, at the Theatre Royal, in aid of the fund for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Mr. R. B. Brough, proved so attractive, that there was a perfect overflow. Very many who had secured tickets found themselves excluded from the theatre by the tremendous crush at the doors; and they were not to be appeased by offers to return the money they had paid. They had bargained to see "The Forty Thieves," and it is not to be wondered at that they clamoured for the fulfilment of the bargain when they heard what a rich treat they had missed. Very many others who hoped to gain admission by paying at the doors, found themselves hopelessly and helplessly outside; and they joined in the call for a second performance. So the local committee appealed to the members of the Savage Club, who at once yielded to that which promised so substantially to help the widow

and children of their deceased friend; the Manchester amateurs were ready with their services; and hence the second performance last evening. The house was crowded; so all concerned will have the pleasure of knowing that a considerable addition has been made by them to the Brough Memorial Fund. . . . There were several changes in the actors, as compared with the first performance of the burlesque here; some being improvements, others of doubtful advantage—except that it gave to additional members of the club the opportunity of proving their kindly zeal. Amongst the former class we incline to rank Mr. Lionel Brough's Morgiana, and Mr. John Brough's Cogia Baba. Mr. Hollingshead, Mr. H. J. Byron, and Mr. Leicester Buckingham were, as before, richly racy in their respective parts, and altogether the second performance of this emperor of burlesques was fully as much enjoyed as the first."

The *Liverpool Daily Post*, noticing the performance on Tuesday night, says: "The amateur dramatic entertainment in behalf of the Brough Fund took place at the theatre last night, and rarely has a more brilliant audience been assembled within its walls. We have not space to go, in such detail as we could wish, into the excellences of the performances, which we have never seen surpassed by amateurs. The Savage Club burlesque, which was the grand attraction of the night, was heralded by Mr. George Augustus Sala, who recited the prologue written by himself for the original Brough performance, and which has already appeared in our columns. Mr. Sala was well received, and his appearance was no doubt awaited with natural curiosity by those whose hours of leisure his writings have lightened and improved; but his feeling delivery of the prologue soon riveted the attention of the whole audience on the sad story which, in such original and pathetic words, it tells. As we have already described the burlesque of the 'Forty Thieves' we need not enlarge upon it on this occasion. Many of those who before performed in it appeared again; and Mr. Hollingshead, Mr. Byron, and Mr. Leicester Buckingham distinguished themselves as before. Those changes in the cast which circumstances rendered necessary did not lessen the effectiveness of the *tout ensemble*."

ART AND ARTISTS.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

WE LATELY HAZARDED THE QUÆRE, whether the printing of the evidence before the Committee on the South Kensington Museum had been *intentionally* delayed, until after a vote had been taken on account of the proposed new expenditure. Mr. Coningham seems to think it was, and has issued a few "Observations in Reply to the Report" of that Committee, on which, notwithstanding the prominent part he had taken in regard to the question, Mr. Lowe took good care *not* to nominate him.

I deliberately assert (writes he) that had that evidence been attached to the Report, the instalment of 17,000*l.* voted for the alterations at Kensington, with an "approximately estimated" expenditure of 27,000*l.*, would then with difficulty have been carried through the House of Commons.

We cannot find room for all Mr. Coningham's animadversions on the spirit which animates the managers of the South Kensington Museum: on their objectionable competition, helped by the national pocket, with the general trader; and on other questionable courses of theirs. The following summary, however, of the origin of the Institution, claims extraction.

The history of the Brompton Boilers, the annual cost of which in coal alone is admitted to be "monstrous," may be thus briefly told.—Founded by the Great Exhibition Commissioners of 1851, repudiated by Sir Benjamin Hall on behalf of the Board of Works, erected by "orders" from Sir William Cubitt "out of benevolence, as it is said, to the Commissioners," of whom Sir William was himself one, the Brompton Boilers were built, and built of corrugated iron; and it is now admitted on all hands that ever since their erection they have been a nuisance to every one connected with them. Impossible to be warmed in winter with ever so "monstrous" an amount of coal! leaking, as Mr. Cole "impartially" admits, "everywhere," and at an original cost to the State of 15,000*l.* with prospective illimitable expenditure in *future*, the boilers were ultimately handed over to the department of Science and Art. By the removal of the schools from Marlborough House, the country was saddled with some additional thousands. But the Commissioners of Patents were already in possession of a portion of the edifice, and very properly objected "to the taking of any fees at the doors" of a public museum. Unlike the officials of the National Gallery, the Patent Commissioners refused, point blank, to levy toll on either rich or poor, and demanded and obtained a separate free entrance. The Department, therefore, came into possession of the iron building with its "contingencies;" but it was opened to the public according to South Kensington Museum rules, which are framed in direct opposition to the resolution of the trustees of the National Gallery, "That arrangements for the easy and free access of the public at all times and under all circumstances to the pictures of the National Gallery—are absolutely essential."

A little time since we hinted our entire scepticism, from what we had observed and knew of their doings, of the ability of the officials at South Kensington to make "economical purchases;" as some of the witnesses before the Committee would make out they have done. On this matter Mr. Coningham is not a little sarcastic, and conclusively suggests that a little more than is humanly possible is claimed in behalf of "the Purchasing Superintendent."

The annual expenditure of the department amounts to not less than 60,415*l.* Of this sum 33,675*l.*, or more than half, is devoted to the salaries of officials. Yet I find Mr. Cole bitterly bewailing the inadequate remuneration of the purchasing superintendent of the art-collections, whose salary, now amounting to 4600*l.*, rises to 5000*l.* "His case," says Mr. Cole, "has been brought before the Treasury repeatedly by the board; but, owing to the suspicion we are under at the South Kensington Museum, the Treasury have declined to consider his claims." Mr. Cole further adds that, "in every purchase he (the superintendent) has made, he could have sold them again at a very increased profit, owing to his keenness and judgment. I think he is most unjustly treated." Mr. Cole thinks this gentleman ill-used at a salary of 4600*l.* rising to 5000*l.*; and that he would do wisely, "if it were merely a question of making money," to resign his office at the Kensington Museum, "as in a very few years he would make his fortune as a

dealer;" but, having "grown up from a student in the atmosphere of the South Kensington Museum," and out of "regard" for that alluring establishment, where more than half the expenditure goes to defray salaries, this ill-requited purchaser still consents to remain. Mr. Cole affirms, that "the decision to purchase" an object "is never made except with the perfect conviction" that it could "be sold for more money than it is offered for!" As if the rapacity of the dealer, or the market price, which constantly fluctuates with every caprice of fashion, not the excellence and intrinsic worth of the object itself, were the real test of fitness or eligibility. When pressed upon the question of agency or brokerage, Mr. Cole says that it would be "impossible" for the gentleman holding a similar office at the British Museum to perform the duties of "purchaser" for both institutions, and begs the committee "to conceive the case" of simultaneous sales at different auction rooms, and then asks whether "the same individual" could possibly represent both establishments? thus presenting the dilemma of one person being in two places at the same time. Yet a few lines further on Mr. Cole admits that the official "purchaser" himself very seldom buys; "we," that is, the British and Kensington Museums, employing "the same buyer!" who, by the way, is also a large dealer, and ought on that ground alone to be disqualified for the office. If the department be happy in its self-sacrificing purchaser, it is still more fortunate in the dealers with whom it is destined to traffic; for, while the purchases on behalf of the Museum are made on the ordinary selfish and mercantile grounds—by "haggling in the market"—this doubly-fortunate institution has succeeded in creating a novel and disinterested race of dealers in *virtu* who sell their wares, not like other vulgar traders, for profit, but "at a tremendous sacrifice," actuated solely by a "regard" for the interests of the Kensington Museum.

Anybody who knows anything of that shrewd and, within their department, especially well-informed class of men, the London dealers in objects of *virtu*, will know what to think of the assertion that they would allow the Museum's "purchasing superintendent" to buy at such a rate that he could always "sell again at a very increased profit!" In all cases where that gentleman has bought at public auctions he has had to pay the price the dealers chose he should pay. The market price of articles of *virtu* has often been artificially raised in consequence of this very institution's appearance on the scene as a buyer. We know of articles bought at the Bernal sale for which Mr. Bernal gave double what the dealer of whom he bought them had given; and for which the South Kensington again gave double or three times the sum invested by Mr. Bernal.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S, NORTHAMPTON:

RESTORATION *versus* PRESERVATION.

IN RECENT IMPRESSIONS we have referred to the annual meeting on the 11th inst. of the Northamptonshire Architectural Society, and its alliance with the committee for the restoration and enlargement of the long-neglected round church at Northampton. Among the proceedings bearing on the business of the day was the reading of two interesting papers. That given at the morning sitting was by the Rev. G. Ayliffe Poole, "On St. Sepulchre's Church" itself; that at the evening session was "On the Round Churches" generally, by the Rev. T. James. The two papers contained a convenient summary of all that is known of the history of St. Sepulchre's, and of the relation in which our English round churches stand to those of previous ages and other countries.

Mr. James succinctly sketched the original state and subsequent transformations of St. Sepulchre's in the following passage:

Originally consisting only of a round and an apsidal chancel, the present round pillars were some three or four feet lower than they now are. They supported an open gallery or triforium; and above that was a circular clerestory (not octagon, as we now see it) crowned by a conical roof. The circular aisle (if I may so call it) running round the pillars was groined over. There were a few round-headed windows, some of which yet remain. Probably, in the fourteenth century, the roof and vaulting had decayed, and the restorers in those days thought it cheaper to pull down the whole of the vaulting, turn the two lower stories into one, raise the piers, put up pointed arches, insert large windows, add chancel aisles and two more arches into these new aisles, turn the round clerestory in an octagon, and otherwise mar the original design. Subsequently, the tower and spire were added at the west-end. And then, in still more recent times, followed the abandonment of the chancel and its aisles, the accumulation of galleries and pews, stoves and pulpit, into the round; so that it has been said—and I know it to be a literal fact—that people have gone into St. Sepulchre's to see the round church of Northampton, and have come out again conceiving that they had mistaken the building, so utterly was its characteristic form obliterated.

The alterations in the church which have been made during the last seven centuries were perhaps still more clearly explained in Mr. Poole's account:

It was probably about 1180, during the time of the gradual introduction of the pointed arch, but while the old Norman details were generally retained (thus forming a transition era), that the northern wall of the chancel was cut through, to form an arcade, for the addition of a northern aisle. The work does not seem to have been judiciously or even carefully conducted; for the changes about this time originated a series of failures in the fabric, which led first to the necessary erection of certain unsightly buttresses, and ultimately, perhaps, to the failure of the round, and the sacrifice of the old triforium and clerestory. The twelfth century, however, probably closed upon a church scarcely differing from that which St. Liz had finished before 1115, except that a northern aisle had been added to the chancel. It is not till early in the fourteenth century that there are any indications of a south chancel aisle. And it was before the close of the same century that the present tower and spire were erected. This was not without a purpose; for the round had probably suffered so much by former changes as to require great repairs. The aisle vaults and the triforium were probably sacrificed at this time, and the clerestory rebuilt on a much more meagre scale, though certainly not so wretchedly as at present. A tower and spire were therefore required to give character to the church. I need hardly tell you that this last feature is of great beauty; and long may it remain an ornament, not to this church only, but to the town of Northampton.

At the same meeting Sir Henry Dryden, in proposing a resolution, "That the historical interest of St. Sepulchre's Church recommends its *Preservation*," made some seasonable animadversions, such as cannot

too often be reiterated—for the ignorant and unfeeling many are dull to their importance—on the perils which follow from yielding to the seductions of that shameless and lying syren *Restoration*, whose gifts are those of death, not of life. "Nothing is truer"—boldly declared Sir Henry to an audience bent on "restoration and enlargement" of an architectural and historical landmark—"than that *restoration* not unfrequently means destruction. More mischief has been done in the last twenty-five years than in any previous half-century; and the time will come when loud and grievous will be the lamentations. We cannot do more mischief than by setting about knocking down right and left, and then commencing the work of restoration according to our own fancy. Take the Elgin marbles. Suppose a committee was formed for the purpose of putting noses and ears—and heads and tails—on those celebrated fragments: what would be the comparative value of them? It would be little more than that of old lime. These old churches are left as memorials of the Past, and we cannot commit a greater architectural sin than by spoiling them as models. The resolution said 'the historical interest of the church recommended its preservation.' Nothing was more abused than the word '*restoration*.' Restoration means to put back to the original state. The interest of St. Sepulchre's Church will not consist in what Mr. Scott will give us at the east end, but in what other people have left us."

Every word of these sensible if blunt observations is strictly and wholly just:—far too just to be palatable to the miscellaneous audience the speaker addressed. The presiding chairman—a mayor and architect too—got up to protest; talked about the "name of the architect" employed (Mr. Scott) being a "sufficient guarantee" that everything would be proper; and dilated on "the spiritual wants" of the parish. Mr. Scott himself (who was present) had much to say in favour of leather—in favour of architects meddling, and of *adapting* works of art "to the wants of the present day." He could only agree with Sir Henry Dryden "in the abstract." In the application of the general principle he would be accommodating. He could only get thus far: that "it is *better* ancient monuments should be preserved, *where that is possible*, than altered." At first he had been very "unwilling" to alter St. Sepulchre's; but "the claims of the present day" required it. All he could promise was that, "*as far as was practicable*, that which was ancient should be preserved and exposed to view. There were other portions, however, the age of which was doubtful; and it would be ridiculous to preserve a semi-barbarous part on the principle that nothing was to be meddled with. He was glad to say those views were advocated by Professor Willis. Few people had said more against restorations than he had done. And yet, with reference to the restoration of the upper part of Becket's Chapel, at Canterbury, on which he (Mr. Scott) was engaged, Professor Willis not only did not oppose, but urged the destruction of the barbarous additions that had been made to the original building."

Much of which is far from satisfactory, Mr. Scott! The assent to the principle of preserving, not destroying, the works our forefathers have left us, is far too faint and lax; fainter than of old from the same lips. Under such convenient latitudinarianism and hedging, more than sufficient mischief may be perpetrated and applauded. The exact amount is left to depend on the individual whims of the architect, and on the pressure put upon him by his employers. The preservation which is "practicable" or "possible" may mean very little indeed. Such terms are very elastic. There is but one safe rule: Preserve *all* which dates from the latest moment at which a vestige of Gothic or even *post-Gothic* feeling survived—in however feeble, not to say perverted a guise. Adhere to that simple rule, and nothing of interest will be lost. For ourselves, we have seen with our own eyes during the last twenty years so much irreparable and wanton destruction, and heard of still more all over England and Europe, all done under the sophistical pretext of "restoration," as to tremble whenever we hear the word. We would not willingly trust Mr. Scott (though rather him than most), nor any other architect, in this matter. It is so easy for an accomplished architect, well up in the styles, to see plenty of work in an old church which might be better; so reasonable for him to think his emendations will be improvements. It would be a modesty beyond nature for him to recognise the harsh though certain truth that any new work of his (in the present abnormal condition of the art) is of no value whatever, compared with the most faulty doings of ages when Architecture continued to be more or less a living language, was not a merely experimental and mimetic attempt. Alas! in substituting a modern-antique for even "a semi-barbarous part," he is not only destroying historical evidence, but making the mistake a scholar would do who erased an interesting MS. written in vigorous but possibly incorrect monkish Latin, to replace it by a Schoolboy's Exercise of irreproachable Latinity and commonplace. Even in Gothic times, architects altered and restored with little feeling for the work they altered; and—as Gothic declined—always for the worse. Restoration was as destructive a business in William of Wykeham's hands as in Sir Charles Barry's. In each case—at Winchester as at Westminster—noble work made way for comparatively ignoble.

The parallel suggested by Sir Henry Dryden of restoring the Elgin Marbles is very much to the purpose. At the first blush it may seem an extreme case. The contrast is at first startling between the most perfect known examples of a perfected art and the comparatively rude and imperfect attempts (technically) of Mediæval time, ever aspiring to, but never absolutely reaching, a far higher ideal than the Greek. But it is only by pushing a theory to its extreme that you

can test its absurdity, and see what you are in ordinary cases committing yourself to by adopting it. In the last century it was the fashion rigorously to restore antique sculpture: to supply a missing arm, leg, or even head. The Venus de Medici and Apollo Belvidere were (in part) restored—in earlier and better times of Italian art—and have lost value proportionately. Much of the antique sculpture in English noblemen's houses, as at Petworth, was rendered half worthless by ill-advised restoration. Old Nollekens, when at Rome, creditably acquitted himself of many a job of the kind for the English market. For some time after the arrival of the Elgin Marbles in this country, it was a moot point among eminent connoisseurs—accustomed as they then were to the smooth and pleasant—whether those eloquent fragments should be “restored,” as use and wont suggested, or not. Happily, the question was decided in the negative; these examples being too far gone for one thing. And, almost for the first time, a rational example in the matter was set. Conceive what would have been the results of an opposite course! In another century a similar discovery will perhaps be made in regard to the mutilated remains of mediæval and sculpture architecture.

Meanwhile, it is not for architects to quarrel with their bread and butter, so long as “the wants of the day” and the false taste of the multitude find still a job for idle hands to do.

In regard to St. Sepulchre's at Northampton, we can only endorse (however reluctantly) Sir Henry Dryden's remark: that its future interest will “not consist in what Mr. Scott will give us at the east end, but in what other people have left us.” If the “spiritual wants of the parish” really *did* require more space, surely many a lover of art and antiquity would have subscribed for those wants being satisfied in a new church: so that this last-restored member of the only four round churches in England might have been left untampered with,—further than it had already been tampered with, recklessly enough, in Gothic times;—but simply put into fair repair, and freed from that abomination of desolation—churchwardenism. As matters have been ruled, we can simply recommend all who care for Gothic art and antiquity *not* to subscribe to the wholesale alterations, the new Chancel, new this and that (as described in our last), to which Mr. Scott has lent himself at St. Sepulchre's, Northampton,—innocently so far as he personally is concerned. If he had declined the task, another less scrupulous hand would have been found to execute the evil deed. The less money, however, the Restoring Committee get, the less mischief they will do.

THE AUTUMN SESSION of the Female School of Art, late of Gower-street, now of Queen-square, Bloomsbury—where, in Government's despite, it finds a roof over its head—will open on 1st October.

On the 14th instant died, in his 72nd year, Mr. James Fogg, “Historical painter,” as he delighted to call himself: a title to which more than one large and ambitious picture executed in the course of his career attest his claims. In conjunction with his relative, Mr. George Fogg, the deceased veteran had been a persevering competitor in the Westminster Hall competitions of 1843-47: with cartoons, fresco, and oil pictures.

We would recommend to the attention of our readers the subscription on foot for the publication of photographs from the works of Alfred Rethel, the author of “Death the Avenger,” and “Death the Friend.” Engravings from those earnest and vigorous designs—designs on a theme from of old a favourite with German genius—and quickened by the old German deeply significant spirit, of themselves sufficed to make the artist famous with the English, and indeed European, public. The subscription is for the benefit of the widow of the painter. Rethel, it will be remembered, died in the maturity of life some ten months ago, after an illness, in part mental, of ten years' duration. Photographs from his frescoes in the Town Hall of his native city, Aix-la-Chapelle, from his “Hannibal Crossing the Alps,” and other historical works, will, to English admirers, afford a welcome increase of knowledge of this remarkable man under a novel aspect.

We are glad to observe that the donations to the Pugin Travelling Fund have recently advanced from 300*l.* to 500*l.*

Mr. Stephens, the sculptor, has completed his model of the statue to be erected to Sir Thomas Acland.

The Somersetshire people talk of subscribing for a bust in memorial of another Somersetshire man—a hero in the world of thought this time—John Locke: by way of companion to that of Admiral Blake, recently placed in the Shire Hall of Taunton.

Of all absurd and Vandal “restorations,” that of Netley Abbey, near Southampton, an act of folly no longer threatened, but actually—incredible as it may seem—in progress, is surely the most utterly wild and fallacious human hands have yet undertaken. For ourselves, we had really thought the nightmare-like proposition too monstrous ever to have taken tangible shape in broad daylight. Such architectural suggestiveness as that slight ruined shell of a once lovely Decorated church had, will, of course, be replaced by a dull hard fact—a dead and spiritless copy of what the building is “supposed” to have been. Nature's compensations, too, for the loss of art—the luxuriant sylvan loveliness which had wedded itself to the fallen pile, the poetic pathos of the scene: all are put to flight. The secluded beauty, the picturesqueness, the sentiment, the historical associations which had grown round the beautifully-situated ruin, are ruthlessly annihilated at once and for ever. There is great mystery observed as to the business: what is intended to be done, who is doing it, and what architect is employed. Some misguided individual, it is clear, is doing ill by stealth, and may some day blush to find it fame! All the local papers tell us is, that the work of spoliation has been commenced; trees have been freely cut down, graves dug into, bases of columns explored. Lovers of the once fair spot by Southampton Water, which now exists no more, are surely getting impatient to know the name of their benefactor?

At Limerick Cathedral, one of the few ancient Irish churches which have not during Ireland's troublous history lapsed into utter ruin, restorations are in progress, mostly of a preservative and strictly necessary kind. They include new roofs for the nave and transepts, general repairs, new sittings, and a heating apparatus. 1400*l.* have been already collected and spent: 700*l.* more are still required towards the decoration of the church. 1536*l.* were subscribed for the memorial stained glass window to the late Mr. Augustus Stafford, which has been placed at the eastern end of the cathedral.

An elaborate and ostentatious mausoleum is in progress for a Scottish laird, the late Mr. Miller, of Craighentenny, upon his estate near Edinburgh. The building is from the design of Mr. Rhind. It is a massive oblong structure on the Roman model, nearly fifty feet high. The roof is circular, its gables filled by figures in full relief modelled by Mr. Thomas of London; the frieze enriched by carved festoons of flowers and fruit. The panels at the sides of the tomb will be filled by four large bas-reliefs, in marble, of “classical subjects,” from the hand of Mr. Gattley, of Rome. The total cost of the somewhat Pagan structure—which a Scottish bishop has been found to consecrate—will be some 8000*l.*

A Border contemporary speaks of tourists up the Yarrow flocking (like so many silly sheep, all things considered) to gaze upon the Hogg Monument; of which we a few months since gave an account. A desire, indeed, is expressed, that the statue should be “protected” from the curious visitors by a “neat railing,” which “might be made an ornament;” and a subscription for the purpose is suggested. We do not ourselves happen to have ever seen a nineteenth-century iron railing which was ornamental as well as useful; but the thing *used* to be possible only a century and a half ago, not to speak of mediæval wonders in that department. But surely propensities of too unworthy a kind are attributed to the visitors of Hogg's Monument. The age of stone-chipping hero-worshippers is, let us hope, past.

“Wallace monuments” are becoming ubiquitous in Scotland, not to say a standing institution of deformity. Fifty years ago a Wallace monument, in the shape of an inscribed stone, was erected at Wallacestone, on the hill where the hero is “supposed” to have stood and surveyed the Scottish and English armies in their entrenchments, previous to the first battle of Falkirk. A movement is now on foot to “repair” this stone, and “improve” it. Six or eight years ago the patriotic Mr. Patrick, who has lately presented Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities with 6000*l.* for scholarships, erected at his own sole charge a monument which cost nearly 1000*l.*, on Barnweill Hill, whereon Wallace stood to view the conflagration of the English barracks, and exclaimed, “*The barns burn weel!*” The same munificent gentleman has presented 600*l.* towards another Wallace monument, for which all Scotland is now agitating itself. Ayrshire makes up a purse of 100 guineas “in three weeks,” in guinea subscriptions. And when 1300*l.* more have been raised, the foundation stone of the monument will be laid. Zealous Dr. Rogers is on a canvassing tour throughout Scotland; and an appeal, “on an extensive scale,” is being addressed to all true Scots throughout the United States, the colonies—in fact, the universe. Perhaps it is carrying sentimental patriotism a little too far, for Old Scotia to disfigure her fair bosom with ugly scars in this profuse fashion. For 'tis to be feared all Wallace monuments *must* be hideous—must be lofty, and on the top of a hill, to be seen afar, and to more effectually deform the widest possible extent of landscape.

Among the multitude of miscellaneous monumental memorials which of late have sprung up in Europe, a somewhat bizarre one is that which was “uncovered” by the King of Sweden and Norway on August 29, in honour of Charles XII. It is erected on the spot where, it is conjectured, the Royal Enthusiast fell, near Frederiksbalg; and is “in the shape of” a Gothic tower, four-gabled, and with an octagonal spire and cross. This stone toy attains, by the help of three stone steps, the elevation of 34 feet.

MISCELLANEA.

OUR ATTENTION has been called to some letters in the Manchester papers, signed “W. Potter,” respecting the Turkish Bath, and his claims to the gratitude of the community as an introducer and advocate of that bath. We have no intention of entering upon the legal merits of the late dispute between this Mr. Potter and Mr. Urquhart; but we are acquainted with the facts, and we have no hesitation in stating that Mr. Potter has no title to any consideration beyond that of a successful speculator in the bath. The language which this person has applied to those who are unwilling to wrest the truth in his favour is quite unworthy of notice, as his ungrateful abuse of Mr. Urquhart is beneath contempt.

The Venerable Archdeacon Mackenzie, the Bishop designate of the Oxford and Cambridge mission to Central Africa, with which the Universities of Dublin and Durham are now associated, will sail for his distant sphere of labour on Friday, the 5th of October. A farewell service is to be held in Canterbury Cathedral, on Tuesday, October 2, at which the sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Oxford. Three priests, and it is expected a deacon, will sail with the Archdeacon. There is also a lay superintendent, who will have charge of the commissariat and the secular affairs of the mission generally. A carpenter and a husbandman will also accompany the mission, and arrangements will, if possible, be made for a mason and a practical farmer to join the mission at the Cape. The Archdeacon has not been able to find a suitable medical man to join him. A second party is to follow, consisting of three priests (only one at present being obtained), a blacksmith, a shoemaker, and tanner, and a printer, with seven others. For the planting of the mission and its maintenance the Archdeacon estimates that he shall require a sum of 20,000*l.*, and 2000*l.* a year. Towards this there have been received promises of from 16,000*l.* to 17,000*l.* as donations, and of about 1350*l.* a year.

Some years ago his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, who is lay rector of the parish of Tynemouth, offered to give a sum of 15,000*l.*, provided the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would contribute a like sum, to wards the establishment of district churches in that parish. Owing to

circumstances, the Commissioners did not feel themselves able to accept that offer. His Grace has, however, made a second and still more liberal one. He now gives the munificent sum of 30,000*l.* for the purposes of endowment only, and it is expected that the Commissioners will build the new churches and parsonage-houses. The parish will be divided into six districts, in three of which churches already exist; for the other three churches will have to be built, and they will in a short time be placed under the charge of the clergymen appointed to the respective livings. Besides the large sum named for the endowment, the whole expense of carrying out this important scheme will be defrayed by the noble Duke.

Mr. Charles Knight, apparently determined to keep up a character for careful investigation, has published another letter, supporting his views of Henry VIII., and the number of criminals executed in his reign, against the opinion of Mr. Froude:—

At the suggestion of my friend Mr M. D. Hill, who had some doubts of the accuracy of Harrison's account of the statement of Cardan, I caused a reference to be made to the writings of that extraordinary person, which occupy ten folio volumes, to be found in the British Museum. In Vol. V., p. 508, is the passage upon which reliance has been placed by nearly all modern historians, with the exception of Mr. Froude. It is contained in a treatise entitled *Liber Duodecim Genturarium*, &c. In a portion of this production is given the horoscope of King Edward VI. The astrologer proceeds to show how constellations and eclipses affect the characters of men, and had influenced that of Edward's father. He then gives the following passage in brackets: "Ex his duobus cum aliis causis factum est quod Antistes Lexoviensis mihi narrabat Besuntii, scilicet ut biennis antequam periret inventa sint LXXII millia hominum, judicio, carnificis sub hoc Rege, qui tamen vix unius insule dominus est, periisse. Ut parum mirari liceat Imperatores Romanos totius orbis dominos et ethnico sœvisse, cum pauci illorum in tanto imperio hunc numerum excesserint." As I read the passage, Cardan says, that from these two causes—the aspect of the stars and the occurrence of eclipses—with other causes, that circumstance which the Bishop of Lexovia related to him [in Bessin?] came to pass, namely, that two years before Henry died it might have been shown that 72,000 men had perished by judgment and execution under this king, who nevertheless was scarcely the lord of one island; and that we may therefore be allowed less to wonder that the Roman Emperors should have been cruel, when, though heathens and lords of the world, few of them destroyed this number in so great an empire. Hume, in the passage quoted in my former letter, says that Harrison's statement that 72,000 criminals were executed during this reign would amount "nearly to 2000 a year." Cardan's report of the Bishop of Lexovia's calculation has reference to a time preceding the close of Henry's reign by two years—that is, in the thirty-sixth year of his reign; and thus the average number of executions would be exactly 2000 a year. This estimate, which I have termed "loose," appears to have been the basis of the exact number reported by the astrological physician. . . . Cardan was in England, attending upon Edward VI., in 1552; and he probably heard enough to give that implicit credit to the Bishop of Lexovia which he appears to have given. There is a curious book, first published in 1566, entitled "A Caveat, or Warning for Common Cursetors, vulgarly called Vagabonds," written by Thomas Harman, a gentleman of Kent. He describes all the various orders of the "dangerous classes" of his time, whom he had observed some twenty years, since he first began to keep house. He obtains much of his information from these unhappy people themselves. He talks familiarly with "A Doxe" that came to his gate—one "that had passed her time lowly eighteen years in walking about." Eighteen years nearly takes us back to the last days of Henry VIII. She tells him that all her acquaintance among the "rages" for the most part are dead. "Dead," quoth I? "How died they; for want of cherishing, or of painful diseases?" Then she sighed, and said they were hanged. "What, all," quoth I, "and so many walk abroad as I daily see?" . . . Why," quoth I, "did not this sorrowful and fearful sight much grieve thee, and for thy time long and evil spent?" "I was sorry," quoth she, "by the mass; for some of them were good loving men, for I lacked not when they had it, and they wanted not when I had it, and divers of them I never did forsake until the gallows departed us." "A merciful God," quoth I, and began to bless me. "Why bless ye?" quoth she. "Alas! good gentleman, every one must have a living." Thus it has been in all times, and in all times will be, if the laws contemplate punishment instead of reformation. We are comparatively merciful now. Penal servitude stands in the place of hanging. But the thief is again turned loose upon society; and again, penal servitude. Society rejects him; and then comes the dilemma of the poor "Doxe"—"Alas! good gentleman, every one must have a living."—I am, &c. CHARLES KNIGHT.

The authorities of Mr. Knight are here certainly not very recalcitrant. The works of Cardan must be, we should imagine, too well known to students to have rendered the fact of their being in the British Museum and in ten folio volumes quite unnecessary. It is just possible for even folio volumes to err, and we should recommend to Mr. Knight a little research among the State Papers before he tries conclusions with such a scholar as Mr. Froude.

The *Glasgow Herald* states that at the meeting of Council of the Social Science Association, on Monday, Mr. William Burns, writer, intimated that a gentleman in Glasgow had offered three prizes of 200*l.*, 100*l.*, and 50*l.*, respectively, for the three essays of most merit on the best means of promoting the elevation of the working classes. This gentleman, Mr. Burns stated, had also offered to print 10,000 copies of the essay gaining the first prize at his own expense.

Our advertising columns contain the announcement of a scheme for completing the line of railway between New York and St. Louis. A glance at the map of the United States will show the importance of this step. A line (broad gauge) now extends from New York to Erie, and another connects St. Louis with Dayton, a town beyond Cincinnati. The new line, which is intended to connect these points, will be about 400 miles long; and the whole length of broad-gauge line between New York and St. Louis will be 1200 miles. It is quite unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of this undertaking, which will connect the greatest commercial city in America with the capital of the cotton district.

The Paris correspondent of a contemporary gives the following account of a literary fracas which has occasioned some talk in that city:—"The great literary event is the appearance of Madame Jenny d'Hericourt's book, 'La Femme Affranchie,' which has had infinitely more difficulty to cross the frontiers of France than the Piedmontese troops to invade the Roman States. To be sure, the resistance encountered has been of a very different sort. Whenever French writers happen to have anything serious to write about, they are compelled nowadays to get their works printed at Brussels. The Paris printing presses are left entirely at the

disposal of the publishers of the obscene novels and foul biographies upon which the Parisian public batters and feasts to its heart's content, while deprived of the more healthy food which the censorship sternly prohibits. Madame d'Hericourt's book in defence of women was considered of digestion too difficult for the delicate stomachs which had been feeding upon such dainty morsels as the 'Memoirs of Rigolboche,' 'Fanny,' and 'Monsieur Auguste.' It was of course stopped at the frontier, and official warning given that every copy found at the booksellers would be seized. Madame d'Hericourt, not being a man, felt none of the qualms and nervous trepidations, the fears of prosecution, of imprisonment, and a thousand other little dreads to which the male sex is subject, when forced into contact with Governmental authorities. She boldly sought the lion in his lair, and, nothing daunted, begged to know in what her refutation of the coarse indecency of Proudhon, and of the perfumed pruriency of Michelet and the other false friends and would-be champions of women, could be offensive to morality or public order. The Minister replied, coolly, that the reason of such prohibition as that extended to 'La Femme Affranchie' was never given—that it was optional on the part of the Minister, and that he alone was responsible for the act. Thereupon his Excellency bowed the lady out with the greatest courtesy, and there the matter would have ended with an individual of the stouter sex, no doubt. But the powerful weakness of Madame d'Hericourt revolted at the tyranny. She immediately sat down, and wrote to the Emperor, informing his Majesty of a fact of which he must assuredly be ignorant, and upon which he would most certainly be glad to be enlightened—that under his reign, in the nineteenth century, a French author writing in the French language is liable to have his work refused admittance into France, without the power of defending it from the imputation of immorality, and without appeal from the sentence of expulsion. The letter was accompanied by a copy of the work; and, to his honour be it spoken, in as short a time as possible the interdiction was removed and the book allowed to circulate in Paris. The work is calculated to do an immense service to French society at the present time—just when the literature of the country is on the verge of decay from the rotteness which is eating to its very core. 'La Femme Affranchie' points out the remedy to the social cancer which has gnawed away the vital principle of domestic life in France, and caused that antagonism between the sexes which foreigners behold with the most profound amazement. Madame d'Hericourt's bold and nervous arguments completely destroy the brutal commonplaces of Proudhon as regards the moral and intellectual capacity of women. She takes him on his own ground, and to his medical propositions returns medical objections of far greater weight and power, being more competent to judge the question, as she has passed examinations as 'Maitresse sage femme' of 'La Clinique,' and received her diploma as medical practitioner many years ago."

OBITUARY.

INGRAM, HERBERT, M.P. for Boston, and proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, lost his life by drowning in Lake Superior, on the 8th inst. This calamity was occasioned by the sinking of the Lady Elgin steamer, consequent upon a collision with a schooner. It is said that 300 lives were lost by this accident, and, in spite of the various conflicting reports which have reached this country on the subject, there is no doubt that the lives of both Mr. Ingram and his son are included in the loss. His body has been recovered and identified, and is now being brought back to this country for interment. Mr. Herbert Ingram was born in 1811, at Boston, Lincolnshire. After serving an apprenticeship as a printer, he removed to Nottingham, where he carried on business as printer, bookseller, and newsagent. In May, 1842, Mr. Ingram started the *Illustrated London News*, the progress of which, to an amount of popularity altogether unprecedented, has long been established. In 1852, the retirement of Sir Gilbert Heathcote from the representation of Boston gave Mr. Ingram the opportunity of testing the respect and good opinion of his own townspeople, and his appeal was successful. He was a magistrate for the county of Herts, chairman of the Boston and Sleaford Railway, and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Lincoln. So far, however, as the community at large is concerned, the memory of Mr. Ingram will be mainly associated with the journal he projected, which has given a most beneficial stimulus to illustrated literature.

LOCKE, JOSEPH, M.P., Civil Engineer, died at the age of 55. Mr. Locke was chairman of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and, after the deaths of Stephenson and Brunel, succeeded as of right to the chieftainship of the engineering world.

ROSCHER, ALBERT, the celebrated African traveller, was killed by natives in March last. According to the tale of his servant Raschid, who has returned to Zanzibar, Dr. Roscher had reached the Lake of Nyassa at the end of October. He was kindly received by Sultan Makaka in Usewa, and there had found leisure to restore himself completely. On the 17th of March he left Usewa, under pretence to go to the river Ruvuma, to fetch some things left there with the Sultan Likombo. He was accompanied by some servants to the frontier of Makaka's territory; he then continued his journey with his servants, Omar and Raschid. On the third day, at two o'clock p.m., they arrived at the village of Hison-guny. Roscher sat down beneath a tree and the inhabitants collected around him. One of them, Mokokota, invited him to stay in his house, to which Roscher consented. The two servants prepared the dinner, and after he had eaten he laid down to sleep. Soon after Raschid went to the river to fetch some water, and when he came back he saw that a crowd of men attacked Omar, and that their host shot an arrow at him, by which he was killed. When he went into the hut, he found his master dead in bed, an arrow in his breast. Raschid was pursued by the men, but he hid himself in a field of maize. On the next day he went back to Nyassa, to procure aid from Makaka. He returned with fifty armed men to Hison-guny and seized the murderers. All the property of the travellers had been stolen, including the journal and drawings of Roscher. Four of the murderers were sentenced to death by the Sultan.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD

And Trade Register.

E. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TO COUNTRY PUBLISHERS.—HENRY JAMES TRESIDDER, of No. 7, Ave Maria-lane, Paternoster-row, London, E.C., begs to inform the Trade that he is prepared to undertake Commission Agencies for works published in the country.

THE JOURNAL of SACRED LITERATURE and BIBLICAL RECORD will in future be PUBLISHED by Mr. CROCKFORD, 10, Wellington-street, W.C. The Trade is informed that the number for October will be ready on Friday Evening, the 28th inst.

a third is already enjoyed by Mr. Wilkie Collins's "Woman in White."

In the way of announcements or of the fulfilment of previous announcements, there are abundant symptoms of the advent of the publishing season. We hear of the approaching publication, by the Messrs. Longman, of the autobiography and letters of Mrs. Piozzi, of which we gave many months ago a full description. Count de Montalembert's new work, "Les Moines d'Occident," having been published at Paris, we may soon expect the appearance of the authorised English translation, promised by the Messrs. Blackwood. A translation of Wieland's caustic "Abderites" is announced by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., executed by the Rev. Henry Christmas, who will add an original investigation into philosophical romance from the time of Plato to that of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton—times and men far apart. Messrs. Hurst and Blackett will publish in October, among other books, a new work by the author of "Margaret and her Bridesmaids," to be entitled "The Valley of a Hundred Fires;" and also the "Book about Doctors," which we formerly announced as in preparation by Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson, the novelist, who is, moreover, writing, for the Messrs. Longman, the biography of the second Stephenson, Robert. The admirers of those remarkable tales, "Doctor Antonio" and "Lorenzo Benoni," will learn with pleasure that Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. have nearly ready for publication a new novel by Signor Ruffini, who, though a foreigner, has notably distinguished himself as a writer of striking English fiction. A very valuable contribution to the history of the abortive Reformation in Italy during the sixteenth century is, we understand, in preparation by Messrs. Bell and Daldy. The authoress is Mrs. M. Young, a lady long resident in Italy, and thoroughly versed in its history. Her work, which is nearly ready for publication, will be entitled "The Life and Times of Aonio Paleario, or a History of the Italian Reformers in the sixteenth century; illustrated by original letters and inedited documents." Paleario, although not so famous as Savonarola, was a remarkable man, a victim of the Inquisition, and a foremost martyr of the Italian reformation.

The *Athenaeum* of last week has committed a signal blunder in announcing that Mr. Smiles, the biographer of George Stephenson, is engaged in the composition of a biography of Sir Hugh Middleton, the projector of the New River. Mr. Smiles is not engaged on any such task, although a memoir of Sir Hugh may form a very small section of an elaborate work on Engineers and Engine-makers, on which the biographer of George Stephenson has been engaged for some time.

The new work of Count Montalembert has, as already noted, been published in Paris, and is, as might be expected, strongly Catholic. The recent publication of Vol. V. of the official edition of the Correspondence of Napoleon I. is accompanied by a promise that Vol. VI. is to be issued in December. An elaborate work, descriptive of the Mormons and their Territory, the result of personal experience, from the pen of M. Jules Remy, has just made its appearance, almost the first French book of the kind. Of French announcements, the most interesting is the approaching publication of the conclusion of the "Supercheries Littéraires dévoilées" of Querard, the prince of French bibliographers. The work has been suspended since 1854, and the concluding section will comprise the article "Voltaire," one of the masters of "supercheries littéraires." From Germany we have little to report save new

PUBLIC NOTICE.—There is NO TRUTH

in the REPORT so industriously circulated by some designing person or persons, for their own purpose, that the SAVOY PRINTING COMPANY has PURCHASED the BUSINESS of the late R. S. FRANCIS—such a proceeding has never been thought of.—FRANCIS FRANCIS, No. 25, Museum-street, and 3, Catherine-street, Strand.

THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

THE new books of the week include several useful or interesting contributions to current literature. The novel by Mrs. Chanter, the sister of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, "Over the Cliffs," has made its appearance, along with two fictions, "My Wife's Pin Money" and "The Emigrant's Daughter," by a lady who, we are informed, is a grand-niece of the great Lord Nelson. In graver departments we have to chronicle the appearance of Principal Forbes's Reply to Professor Tyndall's remarks on Rendu's Theory of Glaciers, the probable commencement of a controversy between two eminent and accomplished students of the subject-matter in dispute. Dr. Cumming's new prophetic work, "Redemption Draweth Nigh," has been published during the week, and with it "Traits of Character," sketches of notable contemporaries who have flourished during the last quarter of a century. Some notice should be bestowed on the publication of a disquisition on the state of education among the working classes of Leeds, by Mr. James Hole, who has long been prominently known in connection with efforts for the intellectual elevation of the industrial masses of the West Riding. We may indicate, too, the appearance of Mr. Howard's useful and practical treatise on Athletic and Gymnastic Exercises, the scope and object of which have been previously explained in our columns. In our rather numerous list of new editions, figures no less than a fifteenth of Southey's Life of Nelson, a testimony to the enduring interest of the subject, and popularity of Southey's treatment of it. We observe, also, a second edition of the late Mr. Vaughan's elevated and thoughtful "Hours with the Mystics," and one of a very different work, issued by the same publishers (Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son), the "Sword and Gown" of the author of "Guy Livingstone," certain attempts to check the sale of which seem to have been deservedly unsuccessful. Dean Ramsay's "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character" reach this week a seventh edition; and the honour of

instalments of books already begun—one of the continuation of Haxthausen's elaborate work on the rural organisation of Prussia, another of the Grimms' great German Dictionary, of Böcking's collective edition of the works of Ulrich von Hütten, and of Spohr's Autobiography.

The coming publishing season of the United States is heralded in the usual fashion by numerous announcements of works about to be reprinted. Messrs. Sheldon and Co., of New York, have issued a prospectus with specimen pages of their new edition of Dean Milman's "History of Latin Christianity," in eight volumes; the publication to commence on the 1st of October, and to be continued monthly, until the whole is complete. Among other English works announced for American reprint, we observe Mr. Boase's "Philosophy of Nature," the Rev. Mr. Rawlinson's "Five Monarchies of the World," Mr. A. L. Windsor's "Ethica," Captain Langley's "Meer Ali Moorad," Mr. Wills's "Eagle's Nest," &c. &c. &c.

THE following is our usual selected list of the domestic publications of the week:

By Messrs. A. and C. Black.—Principal Forbes's Reply to Professor Tyndall's Remarks on Rendu's "Théorie des Glaciers."

By Mr. James Blackwood.—Mr. A. St. Helier's Travels not far from Home.

By Mr. R. Bentley.—Dr. Cumming's Redemption Draweth Nigh; Mr. T. H. Staunton's Family and School Geography.

By Messrs. Bradbury and Evans.—The Great Eastern's Log, by an Executive Officer.

By Messrs. Groombridge and Sons.—Mr. J. Hollingshead's Odd Journeys in and out of London.

By Messrs. Houlston and Wright.—Mr. Gibbs's Handbook of Alphabets, Initials, and Monograms; Mr. Gibbs's Handbook of Scrolls, Panels, and General Ornaments, 1st and 2nd series; Mr. Gibbs's Handbook of Elegant Manufactures.

By Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.—Traits of Character, by a Contemporary.

By Messrs. Longman and Co.—Mr. James Hale's "Light, more Light," on the present state of education amongst the working classes of Leeds; Mr. J. H. Howard's Athletic and Gymnastic Exercises.

By Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son.—Mr. J. Cooper Forster's Surgical Diseases of Children.

By Messrs. Routledge and Co.—Mr. W. H. G. Kingston's Digby Heathcote.

By Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.—Helen, a Romance of Real Life, by Raymond Lock; M. C. C. Nelson's My Wife's Pin Money; The Emigrant's Daughter, by the same.

By Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.—Over the Cliffs, by Charlotte Chanter.

Among new editions, we note: A third of Archdeacon Williams's Alexander the Great (William Tegg); a second of Dr. Beard's Reason why I am a Unitarian (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); The Saucy Arethusa (R. Low, Son, and Co.); Dr. Cumming's The Great Tribulation coming on the Earth (R. Bentley); Dick's Christian Philosopher (R. Griffin and Co.); a third of Dr. C. R. Fresenius's System of Instruction in Quantitative Chemical Analysis (J. Churchill); Mrs. Gore's Cecil, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb (Routledge and Co.); a twenty-sixth of Guy's School Geography (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); a third of Heroines of Our Time, by the author of "Famous Boys" (Darton and Co.); Horace, with Notes by Currie and Memoir by the Rev. H. Thompson (R. Griffin and Co.); a second of Mr. R. A. Vaughan's Hours with the Mystics (J. W. Parker and Son); a sixth of Dr. Johnson's Domestic Practice of Hydropathy (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); Sir E. B. Lytton's Devereux, Vol. II. Library Edition of his works (William Blackwood and Sons); Sir E. B. Lytton's Paul Clifford (Routledge and Co.); Mr. Alderman Mechi's How to Farm Profitably (Routledge and Co.); a

fifteenth of Southey's Life of Nelson (William Tegg); a second of Captain Sherard Osborn's Journal of a Cruise in Malayan Waters (Routledge and Co.); a seventh of Dean Ramsay's Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character (Edmonstone and Douglas, Edinburgh); Sir Walter Scott's Surgeon's Daughter (A. and C. Black); Sir Walter Scott's Waverley Novels, illustrated, Vols. 29 and 30 (A. and C. Black); Currer Bell's Shirley (Smith, Elder, and Co.); a second of Sword and Gown, by the author of "Guy Livingstone" (J. W. Parker and Son); Currer Bell's Villette (Smith, Elder, and Co.); a second of H. Virchow's Cellular Pathology (John Churchill); The Warlock, by the Old Sailor (Routledge and Co.); Currer Bell's Wuthering Heights (Smith, Elder and Co.)

MR. HORACE MAYHEW has returned from a pleasure trip to Canada and the United States, and the reading world will probably have the result of his impressions in the shape of a small book.

IT HAS BEEN ARRANGED that the fund raised for the benefit of Mrs. Thomson, daughter of the poet Burns, should be invested so that she may receive 15l. half-yearly.

DEAN RAMSAY's successful work is bringing others in its train. The Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Stirling, has announced that he has in preparation a work of some extent, to be entitled "Familiar Illustrations of Scottish Character." It appears that the reverend Doctor has been engaged upwards of ten years in the collection of his materials.

NEW CURRENCY is being given to a rumour which dates from the death of Lord Macaulay, leaving his history unfinished, that Mr. Thackeray has in contemplation a *magnum opus*—a history of that Anna Augusta whom Dr. Johnson remembered as a "stately lady in black velvet and diamonds," and who touched him for the evil.

A REV. JOHN MARSHALL (according to a Scotch paper) states that the late Mr. Hill of the Dundee Courier informed him that Lord Brougham was the author of the famous article in the *Edinburgh Review* on Byron's "Hours of Idleness," as he saw the manuscript in the printing office in Edinburgh where the *Review* was set up.

THE NATURAL HISTORY of Liverpool and its vicinity has for some years occupied the attention of several members of the Philosophical Society of that town, and monographs of the fauna and flora have been compiled by Dr. Dickinson, the Rev. Mr. Higgins, and Messrs. Hartnup, Byerley, and Marrat, and printed as appendixes to the annual volume of the society's proceedings. The one lately issued contains the hepaticæ and lichens. An honourable example is thus set to other great towns.

AN ATTEMPT is being made to revive the discussion as to the authorship of "Adam Bede," and the claims of Mr. Liggins, of Nuneaton, are again being put forward. The grounds for the claim are that Mr. Liggins was known to be writing a series of stories such as were published as "Scenes of Clerical Life;" that the adventures of the heroine of "Janet's Repentance" actually occurred in the town where Mr. Liggins is resident; that the so-called "George Eliot," though denying Liggins's authorship, never denied his acquaintance; and that Liggins himself, though so prominently alluded to, has avoided any public statement. The Liggins partisans would now have it that he actually supplies the original matter, which is revised and improved by Miss Evans.—*Newspaper paragraph.*

THE CHEAP PRESS.—It appears, from a statement recently compiled, that more than half the newspapers published in London are those of the cheap press, and that the total number of cheap papers established throughout the kingdom to the beginning of the present year was within three of 500. Of these 323 are papers which have come into existence since the abolition of the stamp duty in June, 1855; 174 are old papers, formerly published at full price, but now become cheap papers, making the total number 497. It appears also that 161 journals, which have not come down in price quite to a level with the new ones, have adopted an intermediate price, and that many of the old provincial journals that still keep up the higher price publish two editions—one being a number which they call the "People's Edition," and issue it at a penny, and the other their old full-priced edition, the circulation of which has, in many instances, been found to fall far short of that of the cheap edition.

SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE AT THE CAPE.—The first volume (says a Cape of Good Hope contemporary) of the "Flora Capensis," by Dr. Harvey and Dr. Sonder, has been placed for inspection in the Public Library. It is a portly book, of 546 pages, clearly printed, and neatly got up. The authors, in their preface, announce that the whole work will extend over, probably, five volumes, which can scarcely be expected to be completed in less than ten years. They express their gratitude very warmly to the Colonial Parliament for the pecuniary aid it has

granted for carrying on the undertaking; as well as to the governor, Sir George Grey, for "the fostering patronage to which the work owes mainly its existence." They express themselves similarly indebted to their colonial friends who have so liberally furnished them with botanical specimens. The work altogether will be of priceless value to the South African botanist; as indeed it will ultimately be of vast importance to the colonial public generally.

ARROSOS of some recent publications of the Spalding Club, the *Scotsman* pays a well-deserved tribute to the merits of Mr. Joseph Robertson, of Edinburgh, the able Scottish archaeologist and Superintendent of the Searches for literary purposes in the Register Office, closing with the following instructive and suggestive passage:—"It is, perhaps, to be regretted that so much of the fruit of Mr. Robertson's researches is hidden from the common gaze in recondite stores accessible only to the initiated—that he does not come sufficiently forward and reveal to men the fullness of his face. True, whatever of genuine science is discovered and printed, is saved to the world—it lies stored up for future use, and cannot fail to be laid hold of by those who are afterwards following the same course of inquiry. But it is thus that men are defrauded of—or rather throw away—their fame. How well Mr. Robertson can condense and popularise his knowledge was proved some eleven years ago, when he wrote his well-known article on the baronial and ecclesiastical antiquities of Scotland in the *Quarterly*. Never, perhaps, even in that scholarly periodical, had so much ground been passed over in a few rapid strides. But why should we not have the same thing on a larger scale—a new "Caledonia," for instance, as much superior to the solemn and ponderous fumbling of George Chalmers as the geology of Lyall is to Pinkerton's? Meantime, it is gratifying to know that the Superintendent of Searches is occupied with a work of a general character, which, if not so contributive to his own fame as some others might be, will have a value beyond all estimate to historical and archaeological students. This is a calendar of the State Papers and other kindred documents in the Register House, prepared in the scientific manner in which such abstracts are now constructed. It will be a key opening up a vast treasury of hidden knowledge."

ORIGIN OF STEAM PRINTING.—Perhaps in some measure guided by the experiments made in England, M. König's labours in Saxony were the first that produced any useful fruit. Requiring means to carry out his experiments, the German printer applied without success to many eminent printers in several of the Continental capitals. He then turned his eyes towards this country, and, arriving in London about 1804, he submitted his scheme to several printers of repute, who were not disposed to incur the risk of expenses: finally, he was introduced to Mr. Bensley, who speedily entered into an arrangement with him. After a short course of experiments on the fabrication of a press which should have accelerated motion, and at the same time render the work of the man who inks the type unnecessary, the above gentlemen were joined by Mr. G. Woodfall and Mr. R. Taylor, both printers, the former of whom, however, soon retired. After great perseverance on the part of the remaining partners, it was discovered that the intended improvement of the common press could not be brought to bear, and that much labour and expense would be incurred, unless some radical alterations were invented. Cylindrical printing was then thought of, and, after two or three years of renewed exertion, a small machine was produced, the characteristics of which were that, instead of the printing being produced by a flat impression, similar to the ordinary press, the sheet passed a large roller and the types still flat; and in lieu of the old-fashioned balls used by hand to beat over the types, so as to communicate the ink to their surface, skins were strained round smaller rollers, on which it was contrived to spread the ink, and under which the frame in which the types were fixed passed in its way to the printing cylinder. So much promise of success was given by this machine, that it was deemed advisable to construct one on a large scale. In order to carry out this idea, the model machine was shown to Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the *Times* newspaper, and after settling what further improvements were contemplated, an agreement was made with that gentleman for the erection of two large machines for printing his journal. So secret had been the operations of the patentees, that the first public intimation of their invention was given to the reader of the *Times* of Monday, the 28th of November, 1814, who was told that he then held in his hand one of many thousand papers thrown off by steam.—*Builder.*

AMERICA.—NEW YORK TRADE SALE.—The sale commenced on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., to an excellent attendance, and had, so far, progressed very favourably. Prices had been very good, and the sale promised to be highly successful. We shall give a synopsis of prices, &c., in a future number.

THE WESTERN BOOK TRADE.—"Those," says the *American Publishers' Circular*, "who watch the signs of the times," will have noticed the astonishing elasticity of the people of the great West, who, apparently crushed one day by untoward circumstances, are up again the next, healthier, stronger, and better than

before. We have the Cincinnati trade sale catalogue, a volume of 230 pages, including the names of many leading publishers. This sale is to commence at the rooms of S. G. Hubbard, on Monday, Sept. 24th, and is the thirty-ninth held in that city. The gradual increase in publishing enterprise West may be indicated in a degree by our present journal. Messrs. Follett, Foster, and Co., of Columbus, Ohio, have three separate advertisements of books published and in press, and we number among our considerable advertisers several other Western publishers whose business is on a scale second in importance to very few further east."

APROPPOS of the appearance of Vol. I. of Mr. Parke Godwin's elaborate History of France (Mr. Godwin translated some years ago Goethe's autobiography), a contributor to a Boston contemporary makes the following remarks on one qualification of American writers for the composition of history: "It is better that a standard History of France should be written by an American than by any other man who writes in English. An English writer, subject to the Crown of England, could hardly escape in such a history the suspicion, or the accusation, of undue partiality for or against France. Though an American writer has very grateful remembrances of the aid which France gave to his country in 'the days which tried men's souls,' they all belong to a brief period, and are not therefore so obstinate as to blind his thought to what has been wrong in French history, or to what is bad in French character. On the other side, the American writer inherits no traditional dislikes, and has no temptation to misrepresent French achievement or to disparage French genius. The truth is, that an Englishman is as unfit to write French history as a Frenchman is to write English history. An American stands fairly between them, and to both of them can do equal justice. No adequate History of England, it is said, has yet been written; I hope an American will write it. He is well placed to do so. The American scholar, as yet, can look impartially through the world. Perhaps this is one reason why, as yet, he has laboured so well in the field of history. He may not be able to do it long. While, therefore, his day remains, he had better work with all his might. The American writer has a clear historical perspective, both as to time and space; and, what is of great importance, he seems to have authority with the nations of whose life he has laboured to give the story. On the Catholic side, Prescott is popular with the scholars of Spain; on the Protestant side, Motley is popular with the scholars of Holland. I feel assured that Godwin's history, when completed, will, by the equity of its spirit, give neither the Catholic side of France nor the Protestant, neither the monarchical side nor the republican, any just reason to complain."

ANOTHER BOSTON FIRM.—From the same source of which we have previously availed ourselves (the *Boston Daily Evening Traveller*), we take the following sketch of the enterprising Boston firm of Gould and Lincoln: "The locality now in possession of Messrs. Gould and Lincoln, 59, Washington-street, between Cornhill and Court-street, has been occupied for the book business about a century. Mr. Samuel Hall, we understand, was its earlier proprietor, during the stirring times in which the revolutionary heroes lived, and from him it passed into the possession of Lincoln and Edmands in 1802. This Mr. Lincoln was the father of the gentleman of that name of the present firm; so the store has been in the possession of the Lincoln family about sixty years. The present firm have maintained for the house the high reputation as a publishing establishment which it had gained in 1833, when it passed into their hands. Messrs. Gould and Lincoln have met with great success in the publication of their works. Among others, Malcolm's Bible Dictionary has reached a sale of 142,000 copies; Dr. Wayland's Moral Science, &c., of 118,000 volumes; Hugh Miller's Works, of 100,000; Walker's Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation, 53,000; Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature, 23,000; Annual of Scientific Discovery, 40,000; Aimwell Stories for Children, 63,000; Life of Amos Lawrence, 26,000; Agassiz and Gould's Zoology, 15,000; and Guyot's Earth and Man, 15,000. They are the publishers of a long catalogue of other excellent works, having never admitted to their lists a single volume of doubtful character. The works of Peter Bane, Dr. Williams, Dr. John Harris, Dr. Haven, Dr. Hackett, and Dr. Ripley, have generally been issued by this enterprising house. The firm have the following new works now in press: Lectures on Logic, by Sir William Hamilton; the Life of Christ Historically Considered, by C. F. Elliott; Dictionary of Christian Churches and Sects from the earliest ages of Christianity, by Rev. J. B. Marsden; Prolegomena Logica, by H. L. Mansel, B.D.; Morning at Patmos, by Rev. A. C. Thompson; The Signet Ring and other Gems, by Rev. J. de Liefde. Among their recent most important publications, are—Lectures on Metaphysics, by Sir William Hamilton, of which the sale has been very large, and which has been adopted as a text-book in several leading colleges; Masson's Life of Milton, by far the ablest and most comprehensive life of the great poet yet attempted; Life of Daniel Wilson, late Bishop of Calcutta, one of the most interesting and instructive of modern biographies; Mansel's Limits of Religious

Knowledge, an eloquent and crushing refutation of modern Deism and Pantheism; Rawlinson's Historical Evidences of the Bible, a work embodying the results of all recent historical discoveries among Egyptian and Assyrian ruins; Turnbull's Christ in History, a very able and popular work; The Still Hour, by Professor Phelps, an exquisite devotional gem, which has reached the extraordinary sale of twenty-five thousand in less than four months; The Puritans, by Samuel Hopkins, a most successful historical experiment, combining thorough and accurate historical research with the charm of a romantic style."

NOTES ON BOOKS, BOOKSELLERS, &c.

POPE AND BERNARD LINTOT.

BERNARD LINTOT and Jacob Tonson were the two great rival publishers of their time, one which included what used to be called the Augustan age of English literature, the reign of Queen Anne of happy memory. Tonson had a considerable start in business over Lintot, having commenced in 1677, and he published Dryden's Fables (a great event in English publishing as in English literature) in 1698, a year or two before Bernard Lintot established himself "at the Cross Keys between the Temple Gates." Within fifteen years, however, Lintot had proved himself a formidable rival to Tonson. He was one of Pope's earliest publishers; and when the poet, debarred by his religion from accepting any of the lucrative civil offices bestowed upon his literary contemporaries, determined, with an eye to profit, on a translation of Homer, the honour of publishing the *magnum opus* of the author of the "Rape of the Lock" was carried off, after a very keen competition, by Lintot. The terms agreed to by Lintot were the largest and most liberal yet granted by any English publisher. Dryden had received from Tonson only 1200*l.* for his Virgil; Pope cleared upwards of 5000*l.* by the Iliad, published by subscription, and originally offered to subscribers in six volumes in quarto for six guineas—"a sum," says Johnson, "according to the value of money at that time, by no means inconsiderable, and greater than I believe to have been ever asked before." Lintot's bid for the honour and profit of publishing Pope's Iliad was certainly a high one. He offered to supply, at his own expense, the subscribers' copies, and to pay the poet two hundred pounds for every volume, and his profits (which, in spite of Dutch piracy, turned out very considerable) were to be derived only from copies sold to non-subscribers. Tonson tried to make amends for the triumph of his publishing rival by issuing Tickell's rival translation of the Iliad, which led to the feud between Pope and Addison, the latter patronising Tickell's version. The fate of Tickell's version is well known. A letter has been preserved, written by Lintot to Pope about the time of the appearance of the two translations, in which the publisher says that he sends "Tickell's book" "to divert an hour," adding, with lofty complacency: "It is already condemned here, and the malice and juggle at Button's (Addison's) coffee-house, is the conversation of those who have spare moments from politics;" and, indeed, even at that stormy era of politics, the great question of Tickell *versus* Pope excited as much attention as the Jacobite controversy itself. Tickell's failure settled Pope firmly for ever in the poetic throne, little more than two years after Dr. Swift, overjoyed at his new *trouvaile*, came into a London coffee-house, and, among other sayings and doings, "instructed a young nobleman that the best poet in England was Mr. Pope, a papist, who had begun a translation of Homer in English verse," for which the company was to be sure to subscribe. This was, perhaps, the happiest time of Pope's life. He was seven-and-twenty, with not only fame but competency secured; caressed by the great of both parties; and acknowledged at last by the intellect of the time England's chiefest poet, in an age when poetry was as serious a matter as politics then or now.

Lintot's friendly, or quasi-friendly, connection with Pope, seems to have lasted until the completion of the publication of the Homer; two years after which the unfortunate publisher was pilloried in the Dunciad, competing with Curll himself in a contest unnameable to ears polite. It was at a much earlier period that Pope indited the letter to Lord Burlington descriptive of his ride to Oxford with his publisher, and which, with a little comment and explanation, may fitly form, in these days of new editions of Pope and his letters, and new curiosity respecting the literary history of his age, the introduction

to a series of occasional papers on books, book-sellers, and the products of the printing-press generally. Of the letter Warton says, "I know of nothing in our language that equals it;" and certainly it presents a pleasant contrast, with its delicacy and almost geniality of satire, to the savage flagellations of the Dunciad. Even the poor critic at the close, whom Mr. Lintot's dinner softens into a proper appreciation of Mr. Pope's poetry, meets with tender treatment compared with the fearful punishment dealt out in the Dunciad to all who had whispered or written a word disparaging its author.

The letter to Lord Burlington is undated, but allusions in it enable us to date it at least approximately. Roscoe, Pope's editor, stupidly dates it August 1714, alleging that this is known to be "the date of Pope's first visit to Oxford;" a reference, we presume to his visit before the publication of his Homer, in order to procure material for his notes to the Iliad. The most hasty perusal of the letter might have shown that it was written after the commencement of the publication of the Iliad, the first instalment of which was issued in the June of 1715; and the allusion to Lord Lansdowne's imprisonment clearly marks the composition of the letter to have been subsequent to Sept. 26 of the same year, when his Lordship was apprehended for his violent Jacobitism. Probably, from the reference made to this event as a late piece of news, the letter to Lord Burlington was written at the end of September or beginning of October 1715; and we can fancy the poet, small of stature, and the large-bodied publisher (he figures as "huge Lintot" in the Dunciad, and Young of the "Night Thoughts" called him "a great spluttering fellow"), jogging on horseback on a fine autumnal day, through the glades of Windsor Forest, the genius of the season "laying his fiery finger on the leaves," as the poet-laureate hath it.

Lord Burlington, to whom the letter is addressed, chiefly, it would appear, because he had lent the poet the steed on which the ride to Oxford is performed, was an early and late friend of Pope's. When Pope, in the same year to which we have ascribed the composition of the letter, bids a rhymed farewell to London, "Burlington's delicious meal" is one of the pleasures which he catalogues as abandoning. And when, the following year, he announces his removal from Binfield to Chiswick, he declares himself as fixing there "under the wing of my Lord Burlington," to whose descendants, the Dukes of Devonshire, Chiswick now belongs. It is to "Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington," that the fourth epistle of the Moral Essays, "On the Use of Riches," is appropriately inscribed, concluding, after a handsome compliment to Lord Burlington and his labours as an amateur-architect and agricultural improver, with the famous lines:

These honours, peace to happy Britain brings,
These are imperial works and worthy Kings.

Lord Burlington patronised Kent, the architect. "A print by Hogarth," says Mr. Peter Cunningham in his "Handbook of London," "called 'The Man of Taste,' containing a view of Burlington Gate," represents Kent on the summit in his threefold capacity of painter, sculptor, and architect, flourishing his palette and pencils over the heads of his astonished supporters, Michael Angelo and Raffaele. On a scaffold a little lower down, Pope stands, white-washing the front, and while he makes the pilasters of the gateway clean, his wet brush bespatters the Duke of Chandos, who is passing by; Lord Burlington serves the poet in the capacity of a labourer, and the date of the print is 1731." Lord Burlington made Burlington House what it is by giving it a new front and the addition of a large colonnade, and among his many achievements he designed the dormitory of Westminster school. And now for the poet's letter to this noble architect or architectural noble:

MR. ALEXANDER POPE TO THE EARL OF BURLINGTON.

August, 1714.

MY LORD,—If your mare could speak she would give you an account of what extraordinary company she had on the road, which since she cannot do, I will.

It was the enterprising Mr. Lintot, the redoubtable rival of Mr. Tonson, who, mounted on a stone-horse, overtook me in Windsor Forest. He said he heard I designed for Oxford, the seat of the Muses, and would, as my bookseller, by all means accompany me thither.

I asked him where he got his horse? He answered he got it of his publisher; "for that rogue, my printer

(said he), disappointed me. I hoped to put him in a good humour by a treat at the tavern of a brown fricassée of rabbits, which cost ten shillings, with two quarts of wine, besides my conversation. I thought myself cock-sure of his horse, which he readily promised me, but said that Mr. Tonson had just such another design of going to Cambridge, expecting there the copy of a new kind of Horace from Dr. —; and if Mr. Tonson went, he was pre-engaged to attend him, being to have the printing of the said copy. So, in short, I borrowed this stone-horse of my publisher, which he had of Mr. Oldmixon for a debt. He lent me, too, the pretty boy you see after me. He was a smutty dog yesterday, and cost me more than two hours to wash the ink off his face; but the devil is a fair-conditioned devil, and very forward in his catechism. If you have any more bags he shall carry them.

"The rogue, my printer," was probably the elder Bowyer, the father of the hero of Nichols's Anecdotes. Oldmixon was an antagonist of Pope's, and is introduced in the Dunciad:

I thought Mr. Lintot's civility not to be neglected, so gave the boy a small bag containing three shirts and an Elzevir Virgil, and mounting in an instant, proceeded on the road, with my man before, my courteous stationer beside, and the aforesaid devil behind.

Mr. Lintot began in this manner: "Now, damn them! What if they should put it into the newspaper how you and I went together to Oxford? What would I care? If I should go down into Sussex they would say I was gone to the Speaker; but what of that? If my son were but big enough to go on with the business, by G—d, I would keep as good company as old Jacob."

Hereupon, I inquired of his son. "The lad (says he) has fine parts, but is somewhat sickly, much as you are. I spare for nothing in his education at Westminster. Pray, don't you think Westminster to be the best school in England? Most of the late Ministry came out of it; so did many of this Ministry. I hope the boy will make his fortune."

"Don't you design to let him pass a year at Oxford?" "To what purpose?" (said he.) The universities do but make pedants, and I intend to breed him a man of business."

"Old Jacob" is, of course, Lintot's rival, Tonson, who, as secretary of the Kit-Cat Club, kept the best of Whig company. A curious confirmation of Lintot's wish to ascend in the social scale is afforded in the diary of old Humphrey Warley, Lord Oxford's librarian. Under date "January 31, 1725," we have the following rather crusty entry: "Young Mr. Lintot, the bookseller, came enquiring after arms, as belonging to his father, mother, and other relations, who now, it seems, want to turn gentlefolks. I could find none of their names."

As Mr. Lintot was talking I observed he sat uneasy on his saddle, for which I expressed some solicitude. "Nothing (says he). I can bear it well enough; but since we have the day before us, methinks it would be very pleasant for you to rest awhile under the woods." When we were alighted, "See, here, what a mighty pretty Horace I have in my pocket! What if you amused yourself in turning an ode till we mount again? Lord! if you pleased, what a clever miscellany might you make at leisure hours!" "Perhaps I may," said I, "if we ride on; the motion is an aid to my fancy; a round trot very much awakens my spirits; then jog on apace, and I'll think as hard as I can."

Silence ensued for a full hour; after which Mr. Lintot loosed the reins, stopped short, and broke out, "Well, sir, how far have you gone?" I answered, seven miles. "Z—ds, sir," said Lintot, "I thought you had done seven stanzas. Oldsworth, in a ramble round Wimbledon-hill, would translate a whole ode in half this time. I'll say that for Oldsworth [though I lost by his Timothy's], he translated an ode of Horace the quickest of any man in England. I remember Dr. King would write verses in a tavern three hours after he could not speak; and there is Sir Richard, in that rumbling old chariot of his, between Fleet-ditch and St. Giles's pound shall make you half a Job."

"Oldsworth," or Oldisworth, was a translator of Horace, and his forgotten version doubtless bears testimony to the speed in translating for which Lintot praises him; "his Timothy's" is a reference to a work by him, "Timothy and Philotheos," &c., which Lintot had published to his cost. The Dr. King meant is the "civilian" and "humorous" writer whom Swift patronised, procuring for him the office of "Gazetteer," or editor of the *London Gazette*; but the Doctor, who loved his bottle, threw up the post because the printer expected him to sit up till two or three in the morning correcting proofs! "Sir Richard" is Sir Richard Blackmore, the physician and poet, a great butt of the wits of those days. He wrote epics and a Paraphrase of Job; hence the allusion in the text.

"Pray, Mr. Lintot (said I), now you talk of translators, what is your method of managing them?" "Sir (replied he), these are the saddest pack of rogues in the world: in a hungry fit they'll swear they understand all the languages in the universe. I have known one of them take down a Greek book upon my counter, and cry, 'Ah! this is Hebrew,' and must read it from the latter end. By G—d, I can never be sure in these fellows, for I neither understand Greek, Latin, French, nor Italian myself. But this is my way; I agree with them for ten shillings per sheet, with a proviso that I will have their doings corrected with whom I please; so by one or the other they are led at last to the true sense of an author; my judgment giving the negative to all my translators." "Then how are you sure these correctors may not impose upon you?" "Why, I get any civil gentleman (especially any Scotchman) that comes into my shop to read the original to me in English; by this I know whether my first translator be deficient, and whether my corrector merits his money or not."

"I'll tell you what happened to me last month. I bargained with S— for a new version of 'Lucretius,' to publish against Tonson's, agreeing to pay the author so many shillings at his producing so many lines. He made a great progress in a very short time, and I gave it to the corrector to compare with the Latin; but he went directly to Creech's translation, and found it the same, word for word, all but the first page. Now, what d'ye think I did? I arrested the translator for a cheat; nay, and I stopped the corrector's pay, too, upon the proof that he had made use of Creech instead of the original."

"The bargain for translating Lucretius," says Nichols in the "Literary Anecdotes," "was a fact;" and "twas Dr. Sewell," one of Lintot's hacks, and who seems to have been congenially associated with the issue of a *pseudo-Spectator*.

"Pray tell me next how you deal with the critics." "Sir," said he, "nothing more easy. I can silence the most formidable of them: the rich ones for a sheet apiece of the blotted manuscript, which cost me nothing; they'll go about with it to their acquaintance, and pretend they had it from the author, who submitted it to their correction: this has given some of them such an air, that in time they come to be consulted with and dedicated to as the tip-top critics of the town. As for the poor critics, I'll give you one instance of my management, by which you may guess the rest: a lean man, that looked like a very good scholar, came to me to other day; he turned over your Homer, shook his head, shrugged up his shoulders, and pish'd at every line of it. 'One would wonder (says he) at the strange presumption of some men; Homer is no such easy task as every stripling, every versifier—he was going on, when my wife called to dinner. 'Sir,' said I, 'will you please to eat a piece of beef with me?' 'Mr. Lintot,' said he, 'I am very sorry you should be at the expense of this great book. I am really concerned on your account.'—'Sir, I am much obliged to you: if you can dine upon a piece of beef together with a slice of pudding?'—'Mr. Lintot, I do not say but Mr. Pope, if he would condescend to advise with men of learning.'—'Sir, the pudding is upon the table, if you please to go in.' My critic complies; he comes to a taste of your poetry, and tells me in the same breath that the book is commendable, and the poetry excellent."

"Now, sir," continued Mr. Lintot, "in return to the frankness I have shown, pray tell me, is it the opinion of your friends at Court that my Lord Lansdowne will be brought to the bar or not?" I told him I heard he would not, and I hoped it, my Lord being one I had particular obligations to. "That may be," replied Mr. Lintot; "but by G—d, if he is not, I shall lose the printing of a very good trial."

These, my Lord, are a few traits with which you discern the genius of Mr. Lintot, which I have chosen for the subject of a letter. I dropped him as soon as I got to Oxford, and paid a visit to my Lord Carleton, at Middleton. The conversations I enjoy here are not to be prejudiced by my pen, and the pleasures from them ought to be equalled when I meet your Lordship. I hope in a few days to cast myself from your horse at your feet.—I am, &c. A POPE.

The "Lord Lansdowne" in whose trial Mr. Lintot took so unselfish an interest was the poet and early patron of Pope, George Granville; "no connection" of the Pettys, Marquises of Lansdowne. It was he who introduced Pope to Bolingbroke. Inviting the latter to meet at his "lodging" Mr. Wycherley, he writes: "He shall bring with him, if you will, a young poet newly inspired in the neighbourhood of Cooper's-hill, whom he and Walsh have taken under their wing. His name is Pope; he is not above seventeen or eighteen years of age, and promises miracles." It was in reference to this early patronage that Pope wrote in the Prologue to the Satires:

But why then publish? Granville the polite And knowing Walsh would tell me I could write.

The other nobleman, "my Lord Carleton," for whom Mr. Pope exchanged Mr. Lintot's company,

was a notable official of those times (he died Lord President of the Council), and uncle to the Earl of Burlington to whom the letter is addressed. As plain Mr. Boyle, it was Lord Carleton who waited, by command of Lord Halifax, on Mr. Addison, then in a very poor lodging, and persuaded him to write "The Campaign," the beginning of Mr. Addison's greatness. Lord Carleton's local habitation has ceased to exist; but his name (with the e dropped) still survives in substantial architecture. It was he who built Carlton House, which gave its designation to the Carlton Club.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By C. Hindley, Brighton.

Puckle's Sermons Vol. I.
Old Works on Electricity, in any language.
Moore's (T.) Poetical Works, Vols. I. and VI., green cloth, 1853.
Booksellers' Catalogues of Miscellaneous second-hand Works.
Brigg's History of Mahomedan Power in India. 4 vols. 8vo. Longman.

TRADE NEWS.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.—J. Holland and S. H. Holland, Birmingham, certificate of the second class.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—John Brown, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, bookseller, to meet Oct. 2, at twelve, within the Sheriff Court-house, Hamilton.
PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—A. T. Read and T. Rogers, Rugby, Warwickshire, printers.
S. A. Cooke and J. T. Richards, Fenchurch-street, City, stationers and printers.
DIVIDENDS.—Oct. 12, W. Ferguson, Paternoster-row, City, and elsewhere, bookseller and publisher.
Oct. 25, B. Cherrington, Donington, Lincolnshire, druggist and printer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By Mr. L. A. LEWIS, at 125, Fleet-street, on Tuesday, October 9, and two following days, the library of a gentleman.

PAST SALES.

By Mr. L. A. LEWIS, at 125, Fleet-street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday a collection of books. Among the lots disposed of were:
Spectator, Tatler, Guardian, Adventurer, Idler, and Rambler, 24 vols. in 21, Sharpe's beautiful edition. 2l. 4s.
Gibbon's Rome, 12 vols. Cadell, 1819. 1l. 7s.
Lane's translation of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, 3 vols. Knight, 1841. 2l. 6s.
Macaulay's History of England, 7 vols. 1850. 1l. 8s.
Tennant's Ceylon, 2 vols. 1859. 1l.
Castelli Lexicon Heptaglotton, 2 vols. 1669. 1l. 10s.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ALEXANDER the Great—The Life and Actions of. By the Ven. Jno. Williams. 3rd edit, fcp 8vo cl 3s. 6d. Wm. Teague.
BAYNE—Terrorism for Christ's Sake; or, Mr. Spurgeon and Dr. Campbell Defending the Faith. By Peter Bayne. Cr 8vo swd 1d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
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